THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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EUROPE.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

Another Great Battle Fought—The Austrians Defeated—The Advance in Italy—Austria's Report of Her Condition—Situation Summed Up—London and Paris Gossip, Etc.

We have received advices from Europe to the evening of the 16th instant:—

The Position of Affairs.

The intelligence which we publish to-day from Europe is important. The efforts of Napoleon to secure an armistice seem to have failed entirely, and the Emperor acts as if he had been perfectly paralyzed by the success of the Prussians. It is evident that only the most important concessions will induce William to pause in his career of unprecedented military success. The battle of Aschaffenburg has put the finishing stroke to the destruction of the Austrian army; and we are prepared to believe that even the empire of Francis Joseph is in danger of disruption.

It is quite probable that Vienna is now in the possession of the Prussians; and unless the Austrians sue for peace upon conditions the most flattering to the Prussians, there is no telling where the war will cease. It is very evident that Prussia will secure entire dominion in Germany, and possibly in Hungary and elsewhere.

Perhaps Napoleon may succeed with another scheme in securing peace, but the probability is that he is single-handed in this business of friendly mediation; and if so, he will take care that no important results ensue. There are indications, however, that Napoleon and Bismark have a perfect understanding in the matter together, and in the end we may see these two leaders dividing the spoils of great empires between them.

France is already extended to the Rhine, and Venetia will soon be incorporated into its territory. More than this Napoleon scarcely desires at present. Bismark is even more jealous of his country's honor and glory: he is fighting to get possession of one great empire and ruin another.

In the occupation of Brunn and Iglau the Prussians have struck mines of wealth. Both are noted manufacturing centres, and the former is called the Manchester of Moravia. Although Francis Joseph has declared Vienna an open city, its occupation by the Prussians will be of vast advantage to them in many ways, and Francis Joseph will find that his campaign of the Danube will be as disastrous to him as has been that of the Elbe.

Unless there be a meeting between the contending sovereigns before Vienna for pacific purposes, it is reasonable to suppose that the war will continue during the entire summer and fall, and if so, the "dark rolling Danube" will run with blood.

General Cialdini is advancing steadily upon Venice, and as the Austrian army is retiring upon a very uncertain base, and has no communication with Vienna, we may look for its discomfiture and capture in a very short time. It will be a glorious thing for Italy if, after all her reverses, she should succeed now in conquering her unity. If she does, she should never cease to thank Prussia for the opportunity given and the assistance rendered.

The Condition of Austria Reviewed by an Austrian.

Correspondence of the Augsburg Gazette.

VIENNA, July 8.—In the course of a week we have lived years, and the floodtide of events changes the situation with lightning speed. The first reports from the Northern army were dreadful; they produced the impression of a disorder such as hitherto was unknown with Austrian armies, and, according even to Prussian reports, did not actually occur in the battle of Koniggratz (Sadowa). The several parts of the party are joining again, and will stand under the walls of Olmutz by to-morrow. Benedek sought death in the battle. Ramming and Gablenz, according to latest reports, have proved themselves worthy of their good name. Of the Austrian soldiers public opinion is everywhere convinced that they fight heroically. This fame will not be lessened by the campaign in Bohemia. But the tactical dispositions of the Commander-in-Chief, the command of several certain corps d'armee, and partly the management of the Subsistence Department, was exceedingly faulty. Nevertheless, the loss of one battle could never have had so depressing effects if our rulers had been conscious that they are the representatives of the public spirit, borne up by the confidence of the people. However ingenious, experienced, and well meaning a statesman may be to-day, without a broad connection with the citizens; and without the consciousness that he is but the collective expression of their wants and desires, he can achieve but little in modern times. The policy of the mere balancing of forces does no longer suffice; want of initiative and of development, destruction of character and of material means, is the consequence. Austria, therefore, must make her election; it may not be easy, but put off it can now only be for a few weeks. History and the nature of things point us to the fact that Vienna and Pesth are the constitutional centres of the Empire; in other things we must advance to a similar grouping and arrangement of nationalities as exist in Switzerland. But of this hereafter. For the present there is yet in Hungary an untouched stream of power and manliness; this to free from the ban should be our next task. And in other provinces the people are much more courageous than is believed; but it must not be looked upon with the eyes of those Bohemian authorities, who were first in fight and behind in everything else. Vienna also has higher and nobler desires than to be saved from the danger of an invasion. Considering the enormous Prussian losses, the flanking position of the army at Olmutz, the vast distance from there to the Danube, the prospective liberation of our Southern army, and the threatening attitude of Napoleon, our military condition appears anything else but hopeless. Our political and financial relations portend greater dangers. An armistice of six weeks seems either too long or too short. That Austria, exclusive of Venetia, should suffer a loss of territory, we do not believe; but in the future consequences lies the danger. Shall these not consume us, not a moment ought to be passed to free the powers of the people, to correct the present evils through a free expression of public sentiment and opinion, and by the culture of knowledge, of mind, and of labor, to constitute the basis for a sound organization of the State.

The headquarters of the Prussian army, under the King, have been advanced to Brunn.

Iglau was reported to be in possession of the Prussians.

Situation of the Austrian Army.

The *Times* of the 16th says:—Whatever forces the Austrian Government may have succeeded in gathering around Vienna, it is still doubtful whether it will itself be equal to the task of withstanding the victorious Prussians, who, according to all calculations, should assemble before Vienna to-morrow or the day after. If anything was needed to render the Austrian position hopeless, it was the tidings of the irreparable disaster at Aschaffenburg, which must have reached Vienna.

The Great Battle to be Fought Under the Walls of Vienna.

Pressed by a deputation from the Viennese municipality, inquiring the Emperor's pleasure in regard to the defenses of Vienna, the Emperor at once removed the people's apprehensions by answering that Vienna would be treated as an open city, and added that he would limit his military operations to a defense of the line of the Danube, a plan which might bring the Prussian attack on Floredoff, a village two or three miles from the gates of Vienna, where the Austrians have an intrenched camp as a *tete-du-pout*. Should the Prussians, however, resolve to attack Vienna, they would certainly attempt to cross the river at several points, and in case of success the "open city" would unavoidably fall into their hands.

The state of discouragement into which the Austrian army has been thrown by the repeated losses in Bohemia, *The Times* believes will deter the Emperor from a final encounter so close to the capital, and trusts that before the Prussians shall be ready for the onset, the interview between the two monarchs will take place, which might have been more opportunely held on the morrow of the disaster of Konig gratz.

The Situation.

The battle of Aschaffenburg, where the Federal army was so completely defeated by the Prussians, took place near the town of that name, situated twenty-three miles east of Frankfort, at the junction of the railroads from Frankfort and Darmstadt, and on the right bank of the river Maine. The defeat of the Federal army at Aschaffenburg, and the previous retreat from Kissengen, yields to the Prussians all of Thuringia, the Duchy of Nassau, the free city of Frankfort, the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, together with a portion of Bavaria.

The latest telegrams from Austria show important changes in the military situation. The Prussian headquarters have been advanced to Brunn, a fortified city of 50,000 inhabitants, about 70 miles north of Vienna on the line of the railroad. Besides the column which occupied Brunn, another had seized Olmutz, a city of 15,000 inhabitants, 40 miles northeast of Brunn, on the railroad from Breslau to Vienna. Another column had occupied Iglau, a town of 17,000 inhabitants, 49 miles northwest of Brunn. These three columns converging upon Vienna will meet before its walls.

The Austrian army had evacuated Brunn, fallen back upon the line of the Danube, and assembled before Vienna. The Emperor had announced that he would endeavor to avert a direct attack upon the capital by confronting the Prussians at Floredoff, a small village on the railroad to Olmutz, and four miles north of Vienna. Aspern and Wagram, where two of the great battles of Napoleon I were fought in 1809, may, however, become the scene of new battles. Aspern is a small village five miles northeast of Vienna; Wagram is eleven miles northeast.

The War in Italy—Occupation of Padua and Vicenza.

Cialdini has occupied Padua and Vicenza, towns on the line of railroad to Vienna. The Austrians in Venetia, except those in Venice, thus have no railway communication with Vienna, so that, unless Cialdini be dislodged, the Austrians cannot render aid in the impending battle with the Prussians.

Cialdini's occupation of Padua and Vicenza cuts off the Austrian army in the Quadrilateral from reinforcing the troops at Vienna, for these towns are upon the only line of railroad by which the Austrians could effect a rapid concentration. Padua is a fortified city, with a population of 53,000, and Vicenza 33,000. As the railroad leading north from Verona, occupied by the Austrians, is only completed as far as Bozen, the Quadrilateral cannot now be abandoned in the hope of reinforcing Vienna, without a battle with the Italian army under Cialdini.

LETTER FROM MRS. A. C. M. RITCHIE.

Dramatic Fair at the Sydenham Palace—Mr. Watts Phillips' New Play, "The Huguenot Captain"—Princess Helena and Prince Christian at Osborne—How the Nuptials of the Princess are Regarded—A New Cure for Blindness—Catharine Luther—Singular Narrative of the Count—The Original of the "Marquis" in Sardou's Play of "Les Vieux Garcons."

LONDON, July 14.—Fifty-two thousand five hundred and sixty-seven persons visited Sydenham Palace during the two days (July 7 and 9) of the Fancy Fair, held in aid of the funds of the Royal Dramatic College. With but very few exceptions, the whole theatrical profession placed its services at the disposal of the active managers of the *fete*. The most popular actresses presided over stalls, and, for the information of untheatrical visitors, their names were traced upon the surrounding drapery. These fair beings had been gazed upon with rapture, through the glamor of the footlights, by how many hundreds present! But here was an opportunity for the enthusiastic admirer to have the supreme happiness of actually speaking to queens and sylphs, heroic maidens and saucy pages—of speaking to them upon the absurdly inadequate condition of purchasing some elegant trifle, at a price which, however large it might seem when the value of the object itself was considered, was small indeed to insure that much-coveted privilege. The voice of the fair saleswoman might be familiar enough to the happy purchaser's ears, but to hear the words addressed to him—to him in particular—himself to have called forth that smile which so enchanted an audience when the fair one was summoned before the curtain—to claim it as his own especial tribute—was that not worth golden coin? At all events, the youthful British public seemed to think so, while emptying their purses at the Fancy Fair.

It was remarked that those favorites of many, many years standing, Mrs. Stirling and Mrs. A. Mellon (Miss Woolgar that was), were even more surrounded and effected larger sales than members of the profession who were still in their spring-time bloom.

Mr. T. L. Toole delivered at the "Chinese Exhibition" an instructive and highly imaginative lecture on China as it is and as it isn't, but more especially the latter, to the great diversion of a crowd of merry hearers. He introduced to the spectators a new "Chang," Mr. Paul Bedford, and "Mrs. Chang," otherwise Mr. C. J. Smith; and though the veritable Chinese giant, the real Chang, with his veritable wife, were to be seen in another part of the building, they quite faded into insignificance—were looked upon as by no means "genuine artists" or worthy of contemplation, so totally were they eclipsed by their extraordinary representatives.

Then there was a "Richardson's show," at which that most ancient favorite, Mr. Keeley, was money-taker, and two dramas were enacted in high mock tragic style. Their names will give the imaginative reader some idea of the thrillingly sensational, heart-rending, startling, and appalling scenes which were to electrify and terrify the audience. *The Mysterious Monk, or the Secret of the Iron Pillar*, and *The White Witness, or the Blood Red Gauntlet and the Maniac's Moan.*

Mr. Buckstone and Mr. Sothern presided over "Original Aunt Sally's." Mr. Felix Rogers very cleverly represented an "outrageous ourang-outang," and reproduced all the familiar grimaces of the monkey tribe. Then there were "White Lilies of the Prairie," represented by negro minstrels; a dog show and a cat show, and necromancy, and numerous other entertainments. Indeed, the multiplicity of amusements provided was absolutely bewildering, and not to be brought within the compass of any reasonable description.

Mr. Watts Phillips' new play, at the Princess', *The Huguenot Captain*, must be chronicled as a success, justice demands that; but in justice to ourselves, we are bound to say that it belongs to a school particularly repugnant to us. "Sensational" is but a mild, inexpressive term when applied to the "situations," which set at defiance all dramatic rules, and boldly ignore all probabilities or even possibilities. The scenery, however, is in the highest degree superb, a perfect triumph of scenic art; the electric light effects are very fine, and the dresses and stage appointments magnificent. One great attraction seems to be the frantic Bohemian ballet, and the French grotesque dancers, imported from Paris for the occasion, who execute a series of wildly fantastic movements which bring their arms and legs into the most curious complications imaginable, and awaken boisterous hilarity. The public appears to be charmed, and the piece will doubtless run. It has been cast with the whole strength of a powerful company, and put upon the stage in such an extravagantly liberal manner, that it would almost be ruin to a manager if it had an ephemeral existence.

The royal bride and bridegroom, Princess Helena and Prince Christian, are passing their honeymoon at Osborne, and by command of the Queen a dance was given on the lawn to all her Majesty's servants there. As early as 6 o'clock in the afternoon her Majesty, with the bride and bridegroom, and other members of the royal family, entered a tent erected for their accommodation, and the dancing commenced, and lasted all the evening, only interrupted by a jovial supper. This is the first touch of anything like gayety which has stirred the heavy atmosphere that appears to surround the royal bride. Her nuptials were oppressively solemn and grandly doleful. The union was an unpopular one, and all the Queen's maternal exertions failed to disguise that important fact. The opposition of the Prince of Wales was well known. And the splendor of the nuptial procession, the gorgeous attire of the guests, the rich gifts bestowed upon the bride (which have been valued at sums that would have comfortably supported a small family), and all the pomp and show, did not cheat any one into the belief that either the Court or the public in general welcomed Prince Christian as an addition to the royal family.

Catharine Luther, the last descendant of Martin Luther, has just died at Mariahilf. Her father was a devoted Catholic, and the first of the family to deny the doctrines of the great Protestant Reformer. Catharine Luther died a member of the Catholic Church. At her place of abode, Mariahilf, a celebrated pilgrimage in honor of the Virgin Mary takes place every year.

A celebrated French oculist, M. Blanchet, has recently discovered a new operation by which sight has been successfully restored in cases which appeared to be beyond hope. The term *helio-prothese* has been given to this operation. The restoration of the sight is effected through the introduction of light into the retina by means of a simple appliance called the *phosphore*. The blessing of M. Blanchet's discovery can only be fully appreciated by those pronounced incurable who have, by its means, been made to see.

It is rarely that one hears a narrative so extravagantly singular, so ludicrous, and yet so terrible, as the history of a certain count who was once to be seen in all the fashionable salons of Paris, and whose recent adventures are now the theme of many tongues in those very salons. His real name it would hardly be proper to give while he has near relatives living, but all Paris knows who served Sardou as a model for the Marquis in his play of *Les Vieux Garcons*. The count in question had a horror of age which almost amounted to monomania. He had been an Adonis, an "*irresistible*," in his youth, and he was determined never to grow old. Long after he had passed the grand climacteric he believed that all his friends regarded him still as a young man, and was quite certain that the ladies found him as dangerously captivating as ever. His figure was pinched in, and padded out, and braced up, and his wrinkled cheeks were painted and filled out with pumpers, and his bald head covered with a juvenile wig, and his eyebrows colored; in a word, all the auxiliaries which the most consummate art could devise, to produce the appearance of rejuvenation, were called into play. He was perfectly happy, because thoroughly self-deceived. A few years ago he suddenly disappeared from Paris, and wrote to one of his friends that he had been carried off just like Helen of Troy, only that he was the Helen, and that he had been carried off *from* not *by* Paris, and that he had been taken to Troyes, in Champagne, not Troy of old. Nothing more was heard of him, and his friends quite lost sight of his locality, until some engineers were sent from Paris to a certain little village through which a new railway was to pass. In examining the proposed road, they found it must run through the park attached to a handsome chateau. They attempted to gain admittance to confer with the master of the house, but were refused. They came on business, and would take no denial. In answer to their inquiries the *concierge* replied that she had no master, and scarcely a mistress; there was, to be sure, a sort of governess who took care of an idiot, but that was neither master nor mistress for folks in their senses. The engineers insisted upon seeing the chief occupants of the house, whoever they might be, and the *concierge* pointed to the garden and disappeared. The engineers made their way across the lawn; it was profusely littered with balls, bright colored balloons, kites, trumpets, hoops, and gaily painted dolls dressed in fashionable costumes. A lady was seated on a garden bench with her back to the intruders. She arose with a cry of alarm. They advanced to reassure her, and found that some accident had terribly disfigured her face. As she was calling the gardener to conduct them to the park, which they desired to visit, there suddenly stood before them a most grotesque though touchingly sad object. A very old man, feeble and bent, but dressed like a child, in sky blue tunic, and short frilled trowsers, socks, and red morocco shoes, with a straw hat and blue ribbons on his bald head. He was dragging a torn kite, and cried out as he tottered towards the party:—"Where is *ma bonne?* Toto is hungry, Toto wants his soup," and caught the lady's skirt and pulled at it impatiently. One of the gentlemen started in amazement and horror. He had seen that poor, withered face at many a Parisian ball—he recognized it instantly, in spite of the absurd costume. He turned to the lady and said:—"Surely, that is Count ——, who disappeared with the renowned M'lle ——, of the Nollies Parisiennes." The lady burst into a violent fit of weeping, and answered:—It is Count ——, and I, alas! am Mademoiselle ——."

Soon after their flight the old man, whose mind must have become deranged, through the constant dwelling upon one thought—the unceasing effort to regain his youth—suddenly lapsed into complete childishness. He fancied himself a child, and insisted upon being dressed and treated as a child. In the commencement of this delusion, when his companion had thwarted his wishes, and regarded his insisting upon being put to bed in a baby's cot by the fire as a joke, he grew furious, and, seizing a flambeau, set fire to her hair. The flames caught her clothes, and her face and neck were frightfully burned. She had become such a hideous spectacle that she was glad to accept the offer made by the Count's brother, to watch over the poor idiot for his few remaining years.

ANNA CORA MOWATT RITCHIE.

Canada—Discharge of Fenian Prisoners—Movements of General Sherman.

TORONTO, C. W., July 25.—Four more of the Fenian prisoners, natives of Buffalo, were discharged this afternoon. Their names are Dillon, Ellis, Carney, and Kirk. Several more of them, who are American citizens, will probably be discharged in a few days, the evidence against them not being sufficient to convict. General Sherman is expected here this evening. He will arrive in the 12 o'clock train.

THIRD EDITION

THE STORM LAST NIGHT.

Immense Destruction of Property.

VESSELS SUNK AND BRIDGES WASHED AWAY.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

A private despatch from Perryville, Md., says that the trestle-work of the new bridge over the Susquehanna was carried away last night by the force of the storm and surging waters Loss estimated at $1,000,000.

The Storm in Southern New York and Western Pennsylvania.

ALBANY, July 25.—The military returned from the anti-rent district to-night.

A severe storm of rain and hail prevailed today along the line of the Susquehanna Railroad. It was particularly severe at Esperance. Within a mile of that place fifty feet of the track was washed away, and an excavation made of twenty feet in depth.

Collision off Absecom Lighthouse Between the Steamer "Westchester" and Schooner "Pequonic"—Both Vessels Sunk—No Lives Lost.

The steamer *Westchester*, commanded by Captain Carson, and one of the boats belonging to the Nautilus Steamship Company, collided early on Saturday morning last with the schooner *Pequonic*, Captain Barry commanding, and sunk her instantly. The *Westchester* was bound from New York to Wilmington, Del., and the *Pequonic* was loaded with coal, from Philadelphia, and was bound for Boston. The collision occurred off Absecom lighthouse.

At the time the vessel struck, one of the crew of the *Pequonic* sprang from her forerigging to the steamer, while the rest barely succeeded in cutting away their boat in time to save themselves. They were picked up by the steamer, which was leaking badly. She was taken towards the shore, where the engineers did all they could to stop the leakage, but she sunk in three fathoms of water near Carson's Inlet. The Philadelphia schooner was not insured, and is a total loss. The New York Wrecking Company is trying to raise the steamer.

The Steamer "Kennebec."

CAPE MAY, July 26.—The steamer *Kennebec*, with about 1000 excursionists from Philadelphia, was greatly delayed on her trip down the river, and did not reach the landing till after 6 o'clock last evening. She started on her return to the city about half-past 8 o'clock.

THE "KENNEBEC" PASSES NEW CASTLE ON HER RETURN.

NEW CASTLE, Del., July 26.—The steamer *Kennebec* passed here going up about 6 o'clock this morning, going very slow, and listed to one side from the excessive crowd on board.

[LATER.]

The "Kennebec" Arrived Safe—Detained by Rough Weather.

Yesterday an excursion started from this city under the auspices of the Scott M. E. Church. In the advertisements there were stated to be only a limited number of tickets to be sold, so that there need be no fear of being crowded. How well they kept their pledge, the deluded victims who relied on their veracity can testify.

Instead of not being overcrowded, the persons having charge of the affair had sold tickets *ad libitum*, and there were hundreds who were unable to go aboard, even after she was so jammed with her human freight as to preclude all idea of the excursionists having any enjoyment in their trip. Those left behind were doubtless the most fortunate of all, as from the moment of starting the miseries of the passengers began.

Owing to the overcrowded state of the vessel, she was "listed" over to one side and rocked excessively. When they had got a few miles below the city and fairly into the bay, the weather became very rough, and the boat could hardly make any headway. Most of the passengers became seasick, and the usual pleasant scenes were beheld on the boat from the sufferers' endeavors to pay old Neptune's tribute.

The rough weather and the over-loading of the vessel, retarded her so much that she did not arrive at Cape Island until 6 P. M., being twelve hours on the way. Of course this excluded every reasonable idea of getting to the bathing-place on the island, and most of the excursionists had to remain aboard.

Some who started off were left behind, as the *Kennebec* started to return at eight P. M. On her way up she experienced the same severe stress of weather, but if anything, more violent than in going down the bay. Part of the time she "listed" so badly that one wheel was almost entirely out of the water, and she could only crawl along at a snail's pace. The passengers all this time were huddled together as close as they could crowd.

In this most uncomfortable manner she took about thirteen hours to reach the city, landing at the Washington street wharf about nine o'clock this morning. The passengers, as they landed, looked to be anything but in a happy frame of mind. Tired and jaded, and wearied with their long and uncomfortable trip, they came along in crowds. No one who saw their faces would dream of its being an excursion of pleasure.

Too much cannot be said in censure of the whole affair. It was gotten up in a manner that reflected great discredit on the projectors of it, if it does not subject them to a criminal prosecution. They defrauded the public by falsely representing that there would only be a limited number of tickets issued, so as to insure comfort and safety to those going on the excursion.

The anxiety through the city this morning was very great concerning the safety of the boat and passengers, as she was reported all around to be lost. The feelings of indignation were very intense, and justly so. Such outrageous frauds will be sternly frowned down upon by the public. It was, to sum up everything, a most disgraceful affair. On her way up the *Kennebec* passed the *Swan* going down, also very much crowded.

The Storm in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—The was a terrific storm of rain, hail, and wind about Havre-de-Grace last night, which did much damage.

It is rumored here that part of the temporary structure of the new railroad bridge across the Susquehanna at Havre-de-Grace has been blown down, and other damage done. The same storm passed over Baltimore, but was not so destructive.

The painful rumor that the steamer *Kent*, which went out on a pleasure excursion with 600 persons aboard, had been sunk, proves wholly untrue. She arrived safely home this morning.

LATER FROM HAVRE-DE-GRACE.

Destruction of the Susquehanna Bridge.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, July 26.—A terrible tornado visited this vicinity about 7 o'clock last evening. The threatening masses of clouds, which hung around the horizon from northeast to west during the afternoon, rapidly concentrated north of this point, and at the above-named hour the storm burst upon us with irresistible fury, uprooting trees, prostrating houses, and doing much other damage.

The magnificent new bridge of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, spanning the river at this point, some twenty-five feet above tidewater, encountered the violence of the storm. It trembled for a moment, and then was hurled down from its piers into the river with a terrific crash.

Ten spans of the bridge, each 250 feet long, the labor of months, were rendered a complete wreck, the river and bay being strewed with its *debris* for miles. Only one span, on the Cecil side, remains.

The loss cannot fall short of $200,000, and is perhaps much greater.

Several workmen were carried into the river with the falling spans, but were rescued.

Without this disaster, the Company confidently expected to have the bridge ready for travel in ninety days.

To-day several tugs are travelling the river and bay saving the wrecked material, and the disaster, although serious, will be promptly met by the energy of the Company.

The wind lasted about fifteen minutes, and swept over the country in a belt about ten miles wide.

We learn that considerable damage was done at Port Deposit by the storm.

PERRYVILLE, Md., July 26.—During a violent tornado last evening, several spans of the bridge were lifted from their bearings upon the stonework and thrown into the river. The woodwork has all been secured, and most of it can be used again.

The work of rebuilding has already commenced. The stonework is not in the least injured. There is every reason to believe that the whole work will be completed for the passage of trains previous to the first of January next.

Commencement at Lafayette College.

EASTON, Pa., July 26.—The commencement exercises took place at Lafayette College yesterday. Professor H. S. Osborn delivered the introductory lecture of the Scientific School, endowed by A. Pardee, Esq., of Hazleton. The Valedictory oration was delivered by George T. Keller, Esq., of Pennsylvania, and Master's oration by Rev. Moses Depue, of New Jersey.

The degree of LL. D. was conferred on Rev. Dr. Edwards, President of the Washington and Jefferson College.

The oration of Rev. Dr. Plumer, on Tuesday night, before the Literary Societies, was upon the "Study of the Ancient Languages."

At noon yesterday the ladies of Easton gave a dinner at the Masonic Hall to the Alumni. Ex-Governor Pollock presided.

The borough was crowded with the patrons and visiting members of Lafayette College.

Ohio Politics.

CINCINNATI, July 26.—The Democratic Convention of the Fourth District of Ohio, held at Piqua yesterday, appointed delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. The nomination of a candidate for Congress was postponed.

The Union Convention for the Hillsborough (Ohio) District nominated R. W. Clark for Congress yesterday.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Cotton is buoyant but unchanged. Flour dull; sales of 6000 barrels at unchanged prices. Southern easier; sales 250 barrels at $9·40@15·80; Canadian nominally unchanged. Wheat dull; the inferior brands have a declining tendency. Corn is unchanged; 46 000 bushels sold at 84½@85c. Beef quiet. Pork buoyant at $31 62½@31·70 for Mess.

Letter from Harriet Hosmer.

Harriet Hosmer writes from Rome to a friend in Boston:—

"I have been a good deal amused at a curt sketch of me, which seems to be going the rounds of the American press—the opinion of the Rev. Mr. Fairfield, of Hillsdale College, Michigan, who says:—'Harriet Hosmer is a fast Massachusetts girl, making $10,000 to $15,000 a year by her chisel, but never succeeds in living within her income, while she has long since exhausted her patrimony. She drives the fastest horses in the place, and she makes the most beautiful marbles ever looked upon.' Now, so far as the patrimony goes, in spite of its having been long since exhausted, it is all at the present moment safely invested in America; and so far as the fast horses go (which is never very far), it is quite true that I drive them when I am not in a hurry; when I am I walk; and—and as to the marble—ahem! well, we will let that go; perhaps it comes near or the truth than any statement in the paragraph."

THE FRACTIONAL CURRENCY SPECIMENS.—Treasurer Spinner is now prepared to supply applicants with complete sets of specimen fractional currency issued since 1862. The specimens are executed in the neatest styles; have the faces and backs separate, and are printed on fine English note paper, intended for the Confederate Government, which was captured on a blockade-runner during the war. The reverse of each note bears in water-mark the letters C. S. A. The specimens consist of one issue of the three-cent, three issues of the five, ten, and twenty-five, and four issues of the fifty-cent notes, and may be procured for $4 per set. Those specimens printed on both sides will be sold at $5·75 for a full set, and are redeemable at their full face value, while the others are redeemable at fifty per cent. discount. The specimens may be had by addressing Hon. F. E. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States.

NATIONAL CEMETERY AT CULPEPER.—A site has been selected by Colonel M. I. Ludington, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Washington, for a national cemetery at Culpeper, Va., and a corps of workmen are now employed, under the direction of Major James Gleason, A. Q. M., in laying out, grading, and fencing in the ground. The cemetery is located on a rising ground about one-fourth of a mile south of the town, on the farm of Mr. Hill, and can be seen from the Orange and Alexandria Railroad at a distance of two miles above and below Culpeper. It contains an area of six acres, and is intended to receive the remains of all those men buried between the Rappahannock river and Gordonsville, including those who fell in the battles around Cedar Mountain, estimated at about 4000 bodies.

SALE OF CAMPOBELLO.—We learn from the Eastport (Maine) *Sentinel* that the Island of Campobello, the celebrated spot where Fenian squadrons were "first set in the field," during the late attempt to capture British North America, has been sold to a Mr. Seymour, of New York, for $80,000. Mr. Seymour has been engaged mining upon the island—or rather in investigating the mineral resources of the island—for several years. The sale includes the whole island, except about eighty acres owned by the Wilsons.

—Mrs. Mowatt Ritchie is coining money in London with her pen.

THE POLITICAL WORLD.

Kentucky—General Rosseau and the Vacancy—General Hobson's Choice, etc.

LOUISVILLE, July 21.—Gov. Bramlette will likely order a special election in September to fill the vacancy caused by the not unexpected, yet, I think, ill-advised resignation of General Rousseau. If prevailed on to run for it, though in questionable taste, he will likely be re-elected, though, for obvious reasons, not with the aid of all his former political supporters.

General Hobson, in his speeches, says:—

"I sustain the restoration policy of President Johnson, and am no eleventh-hour convert to it. I believe it is the only policy now presented that will relieve the country from radicalism, secession, and disorder. Let me, however, tell you, my friends, that the chief issue before you now is whether the Union men of the State, who stood by the Government, defending it in the council and on the battle-field, are to surrender the control of our affairs to a party that was gotten up here by Secessionists and secession sympathizers alone. I am the candidate in this contest against that party."

General Hobson, if elected (and he will be, I trust, by at least 10,000 to 20,000 majority), will win as the candidate of both wings of our party, against *that* party, upon *that* issue.

Many secession "Democrats," as well as Union conservatives, will claim recognition as delegates from Kentucky in the Philadelphia Convention.

Letter from Gov. Jenkins, of Georgia.

MILLEDGVILLE, July 18.—Editor of Macon *Telegraph*.—Sir:—I have your letter of the 17th. I have, from the first, disapproved of the suggestion of some of your contemporaries that I should appoint delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. It has no connection with the with the duties of my office. I am not here for that purpose. Without a clear demonstration that a large majority desired it (which cannot be given in time), it would be arrogant assumption on my part. Under any circumstances it would be inappropriate and distasteful to me. I have said nothing, because I have seen that the people were very properly taking this affair of their own into their own hands, by moving for the holding of district conventions. If they desire to be represented in that Convention, this is the proper plan.

I speak out now, only because I see the proposition seriously made that the district conventions, by resolution, devolve upon me the duty of appointing the delegates at large. To avoid a false move, I beg to state through your paper that I respectfully decline making those appointments, for some of the reasons above assigned, and others not necessary to be stated. I hesitate not to take this course, because it so easy to appoint the delegates at large through the district conventions in a way to insure conformity with the popular preference. Each district convention may nominate two delegates for the State at large, and from the number thus put into nomination the district delegates may be authorized to appoint four delegates. If such a plan was approved by the district conventions, the district delegates could easily assemble and make the selection. I make the suggestion for what it is worth. Respectfully, etc.

CHARLES J. JENKINS.

Train on Vallandigham—The Philadelphia Convention.

QUARRELS AMONG THE BRETHREN.—George Francis Train met Vallandigham in waiting at the White House. Train tells "Val." he must not come to Philadelphia, for he would only damage the President, and that men like him must take back seats. "Val." got excited, said he represented the people of his district, who are the only representatives of the President in his political course, and when he was sent to Philadelphia he would go and make himself heard and felt.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:—

Sir:—Latter-day correspondents are so active that a private conversation on the top of the Pyramid of Ghizah, or at the bottom of a Ballarat gold mine, you will no doubt report the next morning, *when the cable is laid*; but what is that compared with the above paragraph? Where a whisper in the antechamber of the White House is heard in the *Tribune* office the same day?

True, I met Vallandigham with his Ohio delegation, and expressed a hope that extremes would not ornament the Convention. He asked for names; of course present company prevented it; but I stated that if twelve—war a failure—peace-at-any-price gentlemen should consent to be shut out, I thought it would make a great difference to the success of the Convention.

Vallandigham replied that Prussia and Italy combined against Austria; so parties may ally to overthrow an enemy, saying that Stevens and Sumner were obnoxious to their party. Yet they unite. And there may be Democrats objectionable to their party. Why cannot they also unite for a common cause? Let us omit the past, he said, and commence *de novo* on the 14th of August.

I believe that if a few of the present Chicago leaders will agree to sink office, individuality, and personal ambition, this time the country will be better for it. If I am of sufficient importance to be offensive, I will willingly make room for others. As you were so kind in your recent leader ("How Train Would do it") not to severely criticise the platform of the National Union party of Nebraska, perhaps you will permit me to say that I would like to see a convention of delegates who could indorse the sixth resolution.

Sixth. That we most fully and cordially approve of the stern and inflexible patriotism of President Johnson, displayed during the late Rebellion and warmly approbate his untiring efforts in behalf of the vigorous and continued prosecution of the war under the war policy of President Lincoln's Administration to its final result in saving the Union from disruption; and we also cordially approve the policy pursued by the President in his efforts to restore harmony and kindly relations between the different States of the Union.

Mr. Blair's conversation with me yesterday leads me to suppose that he made no such observation as your correspondent states. I hope the delegates will go to Independence Hall with the same honest purposes their ancestors did 90 years ago. America is surely large enough for all of us.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

Newport, July 26, 1866.

Another Letter from Ex-Postmaster-General Denison.

Ex-Postmaster-General Denison has written the following letter in reply to one from a friend expressing the opinion that he had withheld his resignation too long:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18.—My Dear Sir:—Possibly it would have been better for me, personally, to have resigned some months ago, but my sense of duty to other parties in the country would not permit me to do so While almost certain for several months that I could not long remain in the Cabinet, because of the differences of opinion on public questions between the President and myself, I determined, in view of all the circumstances surrounding the political situation, not to withdraw as long as there was a ray of hope for a reconciliation between the President and our friends in Congress Not until the President's opposition to the Constitutional Amendment, and his approval of the Philadelphia Convention were manifest, did I feel that all hope of reconciliation had failed. Then I acted promptly, and would have resigned, as I have, if I had known that I was to leave alone.

I am satisfied of having resigned at the right time, and with the right spirit. Whatever may be the consequences to me personally, I have done my whole duty to our country, and I return to my home with quite as much satisfaction as I had in coming here

My administration of the Post-office Department has been as successful as I could reasonably expect, and I am content.

Truly yours, W. DENISON.

—"False Calves" (ladies' definition)—deceitful lovers!

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Progress of the European Diplomatists—A Voice from the North.

From the Herald.

As we anticipated, Russia has at last decided to give an opinion in regard to the European muddle. In Russia, as in most of Europe, the press does not speak without the knowledge and consent of the Government, especially upon affairs so important as this: and we are consequently justified in considering the extract from the Moscow *Gazette*, which we published on Tuesday, as a least a semi-official utterance. According to this authority "Russia does not desire any change in the state of things in Europe"—that is to say, in the state of things before the war. She approves neither of the projects of Napoleon nor of Bismark. She might possibly be glad to see a united Italy, if it could be legitimately secured and if Rome were transferred with Venetia; but she is not willing to have the peace of the world disturbed and an entirely new order of things inaugurated simply to gratify the ambition of two busy diplomatists.

Napoleon will probably be surprised to find from this note in the *Gazette*—which fully offsets his own in the *Moniteur*—how well Russia comprehends his game. Her silence has evidently been passed in close observation and reflection, and she is now ready to meet him upon every point. Summing up the German question in a single phrase, she declares that Prussia and Austria have "rendered themselves the tools of France." They have gone to war because of Napoleon's intrigues. They are injuring each other in order to benefit him. They are his tools, his instruments, whom he has adroitly contrived to use for his own purposes. "The submission of Austria to France," as in the cession of Venetia, and the diplomacy concerning an armistice, "is not advantageous, but dangerous, to the European equilibrium." The old and bitter feeling against Napoleon, as an upstart and a *parvenu*, a war-maker and a law-breaker, shows itself in these emphatic words. On the other hand, "the supremacy of Prussia in Northern Germany narrows that of Russia on the Baltic," and will therefore be prevented, in spite of all Napoleon's plans and Bismark's ambition. Russia cannot sanction the efforts of Prussia "to attain supreme power." The great nation of the North sees the danger which would follow the triumphs of such an imperial revolutionist as Napoleon, and such a diplomatic revolutionist as Bismark, and will soon check their schemes.

But the pregnant article in the *Gazette* does not touch upon Austria and Prussia only. Like a quiet looker-on at a game of chess, Russia has noticed every move. In regard to Venetia she says that "Venetia, without Rome, will constitute no real progress for Italy." This is precisely what all the Italians are declaring now. It is the weak point of Napoleon's combination. He hoped to secure Rome to the Pope by obtaining Venetia for Italy. That was the secret of the bargain between him and Austria, and the reason why Venetia was ceded to France instead of being given up to Italy at once. Austria is anxious to save the Papacy, if possible, and Napoleon has convinced her that it can be done by this barter. But to his astonishment the Italians will not submit to such an arrangement. They are indignant. They do not want Venetia handed to them as a present from France, or, perhaps, from the Pope himself. They want to fight for it, and to win it, with Prussia's aid, and then take Rome afterwards. For a moment it seemed as if resentment had overcome Napoleon's natural caution. His despatch to the Italian Government, ordering all operations against the French territory of Venetia to cease, was too abrupt to be courteous. But Italy, with Prussia as her ally, is too strong to fear a menace even from France; and now the authoritative voice of Russia also declares against Napoleon in this matter. Russia has no sympathies with the Pope, and asserts that Italy ought to have both Venetia and Rome. At the same time neither Russia nor England can support "the dictatorship of France in Italy and Germany." These are ominous words, and they mean mischief for Napoleon.

The career of the French Emperor has been an extraordinary one; but unless he shall change his tactics, it is not very far from its consummation. He has acquired power by a series of theatrical surprises. When he landed at Boulogne with an eagle and a grey overcoat, he revealed the method by which he expected to govern first France and then the world. Fortunately for himself he was sent to the dungeons of Ham. Solitude is a great educator. It matured Napoleon's ideas, as it has those of Jeff. Davis, who would now be a dangerous man in any other country than this. But, although Napoleon's ideas were matured, his diplomacy was the same, and it may be defined by the single word trickery. He was chosen President of the French republic by a trick. He pretended to be a fool, just as one of the ancient Popes pretended to be in his dotage, so that unscrupulous men would place him in power to use him as their puppet. While President he intrigued with and tricked all the republican leaders in turn, constantly practising his art, as Houdin or Anderson or Heller practise feats of legerdemain. He became Emperor by a trick. His alliance with England was a clever trick which has reduced the British nation to a second-rate power. All his plans for peace congresses and diplomatic conferences were shrewd tricks, designed to increase his own glory at the expense of other people. His championship of Italy was a trick to disarm those who were determined to assassinate him. He tricked Maximilian into Mexico, and he has been humbugging Secretary Seward ever since. Like a diplomatic flirt, he has sided with all the powers of Europe, one after the other, and at last he has got them all at loggerheads. Now he has to deal with Russia, who objects to his best laid plans, who cannot be bamboozled, and who is too mighty to be ignored or defied. We are curious to see how he will play his game with this opponent. A single mistake, and we shall soon hear the end of the Napoleonic dynasty.

Napoleon and the European Crisis.

From the World.

On the 14th of July the Emperor Napoleon was expected at Nancy, the capital town of the ancient province of Lorraine, there to deliver one of his brief Imperial speeches upon the occasion of certain festivities to be celebrated in honor of the centennial anniversary of the annexation of Lorraine to the "fair realm of France." The next steamer from Europe will doubtless bring us this speech which his Majesty was expected then and there to deliver; and it is certainly by no means unlikely that in this speech Napoleon will be found to have set forth, more or less lucidly, his views of the present and his projects as to the future condition of Europe.

Like his uncle, the third Napoleon has an eye to the dramatic proprieties; and a French sovereign commemorating the reversion of Lorraine to France cannot but feel that every word which he utters will be interpreted by the world in the light of his relations with Germany and with Austria. Standing at Nancy, the ruler of France stretches his right hand over Strasburg and the Rhenish regions which France has already won from Germany, and his left hand over Saar-Louis and the Rhenish regions which France is believed by all good Germans still to covet.

In that capital of the ephemeral royalty once bestowed upon the exiled Stanislaus of Poland, Napoleon will find himself surrounded by a hundred memories of that magnificent ducal house of Lorraine, whose representative now sits upon the imperilled throne of Austria, and in the face of all Europe has asked the interference of a nephew of the Corsican lieutenant of artillery to rescue the heir of the Kaisers from the victorious wrath of a descendent of the Burgraves of Nuremberg. It matters little how guarded the speech of such a man in such a place may be. It is so sure to be taken as an oracle that his wisest course, obviously, will be to make it really oracular, provided always that in making it oracular his Majesty can make it also safe. Nor will this be an easy matter.

The Emperor Napoleon is supposed to delight in delicate and difficult political situations, and, if the supposition be correct, he must now be the happiest of men. The part of France in such a condition of things as a European war, fighting out to create two new and powerful nationalities, the one to the north and the other to the south of the Alps, must in any case have been trying enough. But it has been made tenfold trying by the extraordinary circumstances of the actual war. The unexpected and overwhelming success which has attended the onset of Prussia, the military rebuff experienced by the Italians, and the ingenious attempt of the Austrian Government to play off Custozza against Sadowa, have surrounded the pathway of the imperial mediator who essays to speak for Europe and to act for France with a hundred difficulties and complications. France may announce that she abstains, and means to continue to abstain, from armed intervention in the existing struggle; but the truth is that, morally speaking, France has already intervened, and could not choose but intervene therein. And this, strangely enough, not because of the Italian question, through which, at the outbreak of the war, it seemed to be altogether probable that the victor of Solferino might be involved for the maintenance of that Italian independence which he, and he alone, originally made possible. The Italian question is already, to all intents and purposes, settled. There may be battles fought in Lombardy, or Venetia, or the Tyrol, to develop the military character and to fortify the self-respect of the Italian armies; there may be stirring adventures and romantic passages between the loyal Tyrolese children of Hofer and the red-shirted volunteers of Garibaldi in the picturesque valleys and on the beetling crags of the Alps; there may be a hundred new complications arising out of the already and interminably complicated "Roman question." But in all practical points the consolidation and the unity of Italy may be esteemed to be already achieved. Italy has now become a secondary element in the political problem; and with that problem the fate of France is now intertwined, not through its bearings upon Italy, but through its bearings upon Germany. Count Bismark—thanks to the needle-gun, no doubt, but still more truly, thanks to the splendid energy of the Prussian troops, the warlike genius of Count Von Moltke, and the right royal soldiership of the Princes of Prussia—has gone faster, if not further, than either France or Europe expected him to go. On the 10th of June, before a shot had been fired, Prussia offered to enter into a confederate system of Germany, which should neutralize the non-German influence of Austria, by raising up Bavaria to that position of headship in Southern Germany of which Austria, according to Prussia, had availed herself, to overbear the strictly German interest of the rest of the German States. Out of her 36,000,000 of people, Austria appeared in the German Confederation as the representative of no more than 12,000,000, and of those 12,000,000 no more than 7,000,000 were of German race and speech. Of course, therefore, since the real Austria was three times as powerful as the fictitious Austria of the German Diet, there was some reason in the Prussian declaration that the influence of Austria over Germany was a foreign and not a German influence; and that, in the language which Dunning used concerning the royal power over the British Parliament, "it had increased, was increasing, and ought to be diminished." So far Napoleon might naturally and wisely go with Bismark. That Prussia should be made more influential than Austria in a German Diet in which Bavaria and South Germany might still hold Prussia in check, was not obviously inconsistent with the interests and the safety of France.

But the Prussian propositions of the 10th of June were rejected by Bavaria and by a majority of the German States. The war broke out. Prussia found herself threatened in the field by the States which had opposed her in the council, Hanover, Saxony, Bavaria, Wurtemberg—all rose in arms against her. Her own force, her own spirit, in a campaign of three weeks, brought all this alliance to naught, struck its gigantic chieftain, the Kaiser, to his knees, and laid all these lesser potentates at her mercy. That Prussia, after Sadowa, should ask and insist upon vastly more than she ought before the war, is natural enough; but how far can a French monarch go in sympathy with her now? To help Prussia to the first place in Germany is one thing; to help Prussia to become Germany is quite another thing. Germany, exclusively even of the German dominions of Austria, contains more than forty millions of inhabitants. United under one crown, and organized as Prussia is organized, such a Germany would rapidly become the most powerful State in Europe—a State with which neither France nor Russia could safely undertake to cope.

Is Count Bismark calm and wise enough to prefer to the chance of so magnificent a result as this the certainty of such great and notable gains as will insure the present predominance of Prussia in Germany, seat her as a peer in the councils of Europe beside the strongest States, and open the way indefinitely to her legitimate ambition in the future? To act in concert with Bismark, if he be thus calm and wise; to deflect Bismark from his purposes if he be not so; to keep Italy quiet under her irritating good fortune; to make Austria acquiesce in the inevitable—these are the great matters which are now engaging the brain of the master of the Tuileries. It will be curious to see how much light, and of what kind, his speech at Nancy has thrown upon them. It will be more than curious; it will be the most interesting political operation of our times, which the world will be watching in these coming months, during which the problem will be working out its solution.

The Theory of the Campaign in Europe.

From the Tribune.

The present campaign in Bohemia and Saxony will hereafter deservedly be ranked among the boldest in its conception, and most rapid in its execution, of any mentioned in history. Until the details of the movements become fully known, it will be impossible to form a correct estimate of its merits, or to assign its proper place. The English writers attribute the Prussian success to the mechanical improvements in their fire-arms. Without pronouncing an opinion as to the merits of the steel cannon or "needle-guns" of the Prussians, we venture to assert that any fancied superiority of these arms to those of the Austrians, is an inadequate cause to account for the complete rout of the latter. A monarchy which, including the forces of its allies, can bring 1,000,000 men into the field, cannot be stricken to the ground in twenty days by an adversary that cannot possibly muster 500,000 men in arms, without its having committed great errors, and grossly violated the well-established rules of war.

The determining cause of the Prussian success is the great error of the Austrians in concentrating too large an army in Italy, instead of Bohemia. An Austrian defeat in Italy is for that empire only a wound in the hand; a battle lost in the valley of the Danube is a stab in the heart. This was freely shown in the campaigns of 1805 and 1809. In each of these, the Austrians were victorious in Italy; but the success of their adversaries in the valley of the Danube compelled them to abandon their conquests in Italy to unite their forces for the defense of their capital. We remain of the opinion that the strength of the Austrian army in Bohemia has been over-estimated; its numbers were not so great as stated, and it consisted in part of Italians, who were but little to be relied on. The best troops were sent to Italy. The Austrians apparently thought that Prussia would hesitate to attack the whole German Confederacy; and if so, they formed a very inaccurate opinion of Bismark's character. It seems that but two courses were open to that stern diplomatist: boldly to attack, or to retire at once and forever to private life. Could there be any doubt as to which of the two he would choose?

The wisest course for the Austrians would have been to have made peace with Italy, yielding Venetia for a compensation, and to have concentrated all of her available forces in Bohemia. This, however, could hardly be expected of an aristocracy like that of Vienna. Failing to do this, the army in Italy should have been reduced to the lowest possible strength, say 125,000. This force would have been sufficient to have held the famous Quadrilateral against the attacks of Victor Emanuel. The rest of the Italian army should have been held in reserve along the road to Vienna, so as to have been thrown either into Italy or Bohemia, as circumstances might require. Modern armies are so huge, and the amount of materials required for their supply so great, that it is impossible to supply their daily consumption of materials except by water or railroad communication. Now, the only considerable streams in Bohemia are the Moldau and the noted river Elbe; consequently, Benedek had to rely on railroads for his supplies. All of his movements had to be subordinate to his holding command of them; these once lost, his army was destroyed.

There are two lines of railroad from Prague, the capital of Bohemia, to Vienna; first, that via Pardubitz and Landskron, where it branches into two—one at Brunn, the other via Olmutz, uniting with the first at Lundenburg, from thence to Vienna. The command of this road was indispensable for the safety of Benedek's army. A branch of this road leads from Pardubitz to Koniggratz, Josephstadt, and Nachod, debouching upon the theatre of the late battles. The second line goes first to Ratshino on the Danube, thence by the south bank of that river to Vienna. By ascending the Moldau to Budweis will be found a road that joins this last at Linz on the Danube. At Prague these unite and proceed along the banks of the Elbe to Dresden. This last point is connected by a road via Bautzen and Gorlitz, with Breslau, where it joins the great road from Berlin to Silesia.

A careful study of the position shows that Dresden was the objective both for the Austrians and the Prussians; whichever first occupied it would acquire a great advantage over his adversary. It was in the hands of the Saxons, allies of the Austrians, who should have strained every nerve to have held it. Why Benedek did not do so cannot at present be known. If he felt strong enough to invade Silesia, he certainly could defend Dresden. It may be that he feared the army of Silesia advancing and seizing the railroad to Vienna; and if this be true his army must have been too weak, and should have been reinforced from Italy. Until the occupation of Dresden, the two Prussian armies were acting on double exterior lines; that point secured, they could unite via the Dresden and Breslau road. By holding Zittau, the Austrians still threatened to intercept that route at Gorlitz; but the Prussian victory at Zittau rendered their communications henceforth secure.

The Prussian advance into Bohemia from both Saxony and Silesia was bold, well conceived, and skilfully executed, though at the first glance it would appear to be a violation of the maxim of war, "Never to act by double exterior line, your adversary having the interior line." This, however, was not the case. By means of the field telegraph, the armies were in constant communication with each other, so that it was impossible for Benedek to move in mass against either, without the other being informed of the movement; and careful examination of the position shows he could not follow the retreat of one without exposing his line of communication to be seized by the other. The advances of the army of Saxony, by way of Reichenberg upon Turnau and Munchengratz, and that of Silesia from Schweidnitz upon Trautenau, were well combined and strictly in conformity with the laws of strategy. It is true that Gitschin, their point of junction, was in the hands of their adversary, but the constant communication by means of the field telegraph made the armies one. It was the advance of the army of Silesia upon the right flank and rear of the Austrians that secured the Prussians the victory at Sadowa. That much was expected from the Austrians is certain; that these expectations have been disappointed cannot be denied.

Before condemning Benedek, however, all the circumstances should be known. Austria's resources are not yet exhausted; the yielding of Venetia renders disposable her best army. Prussia will hardly dare to advance immediately upon Vienna. Her next objective will be the army of the Confederates at Frankfort. That army, it seems to us, should at once fall back on Wurzburg, and, if necessary, abandon all of the territory of the Confederacy to unite with the Austrians in the strongly fortified positions of Passau and Linz on the Danube. What Austria requires is time to concentrate her resources. What Prussia should do is to act promptly and decisively so as to defeat the army of the Confederates at Frankfort, for upon the defeat of that army will depend the permanent triumph of Prussia.

Who Should be Admitted to the Philadelphia Convention?

From the Times.

Our "Copperhead" contemporaries of this city object to the discussion of the principle which shall be recognized in the admission of delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. And they find it convenient to misrepresent the course of the *Times* upon the subject, and to impute opinions for which no authority can be traced in these columns. The *Daily News* alleges that we are "trying to apply tests of admission which are not mentioned in the call;" and the *World* attributes to us a desire "to impose a more wholesale rule of exclusion" than Congress has applied to the Southern States.

Now the discussion which has more particularly irritated our contemporaries, originated in the South, where there is an earnest desire to profit by the gathering. Correspondence from Georgia has shown that in that State an apprehension of some rigid test has interfered seriously with the election of delegates; and moderate men are anxious to understand how their action may be most advantageously regulated. There a feeling prevails in favor of making the possession of the President's pardon a qualification for delegates who have been Rebels. And in noticing the suggestion, we added another which had been mentioned in despatches from Washington—that any delegate from the South shall be admitted who may not have borne arms against the National Government. In the same connection we deprecated the idea of enforcing the test oath which Congress applies to its members; maintaining that since nearly the entire Southern people, directly or indirectly, voluntarily or involuntarily, participated in the Rebellion, a liberal standard of admission should be adopted. Some standard of course there will be, notwithstanding the absurd dictum of the *World*, that delegates "avowing their accordance with the objects of the call," and being "duly elected to represent anybody," will be entitled to, and will obtain, admittance. But toward the South we have urged the adoption of the widest possible latitude, compatible with the purposes and principles of the address under which its citizens are invited to send delegates.

It is quite evident, however, that all this pother of the *News* and the *World* about the admission of Southern delegates is downright hypocrisy. Our contemporaries have a totally different cause of battle, and are simply fighting their own case over Southern shoulders. The whole tenor of their articles proves that, under the pretense of applying a liberal rule for the South, they are in reality contending for a rule under which their dear friends, the "Copperheads," may gain entrance. It would indeed be convenient for these gentlemen if "delegates duly elected to represent anybody" might, by mere pretense of sustaining the Administration, become members of the Convention. The Vallandighams and Fernando Woods of the North might thus lead in a regiment of "Copperheads," and Mr. Marble might have another chance of offering the budget of "Copperhead" resolutions which the Haskins Committee so cruelly rejected.

The Convention "is a No-party Convention," says the *World*, and cannot therefore make any party tests the standard of admission. The promoters of the Convention have not hinted at party tests; the alliance established at Washington renders such tests impossible; and in all that the *Times* has uttered, it has advocated the bringing together of Union men of all parties. The only journal we know of that has attempted to invest the Convention with a party character is the *World*, which opposed the call until the Democratic Senators and Representatives indorsed it, and then insisted upon having a Democratic gathering, with Union Republicans in the back seats.

It would be neither seemly nor politic in this or any other journal to arrogate an authority in regard to tests of qualification which only the organizers of the Convention will have authority to enforce. So we said in the article to which our "Copperhead" neighbors take exception. Equally obvious is it, however, that a test of some kind must be established to hold in check those who pretend to no qualification beyond that of having been "duly elected to represent anybody." And unless the spirit and purpose of the call are to be contravened, and the movement is to be prostituted to the uses of the "Copperheads," claiming to be *now* supporters of the Union, the test in its application to the North must suffice to exclude all who during the war were enemies to the Union. There is not a "Copperhead" in the land who does not at this moment shout for "maintaining unbroken the Union of the States," which he endeavored to destroy. To designate these men Union men, because after the Union has been re-established they declared themselves its supporters, would be an outrage upon language. Their proper place is with the disunion radicals; the true Union men of the North—the War Democrats and Republicans who rallied round the flag and carried it to victory—being strong enough, united, to dispense with both.

The *World* consoles itself with the thought that where Southerners can enter, "Copperheads" cannot be shut out:—

> "Those who thought peace should be tried as a means of restoring the Union, are not for that reason unfit to sit on the same benches with those who fought against the Union till fighting was hopeless, if present loyalty, present desire for the restoration of the Union be made the sole test of admission to the Convention, as it is made the sole test by those who call it."

The conclusion is not warranted, because the two cases are essentially different. The Southern people, as a whole, were "Rebels," a large proportion of them, we believe, merely as a result of residence in the South. The "Copperheads," on the other hand, were opposed to the policy and authority of their own States, as well as to the policy and authority of the general Government. While, then, multitudes of Southerners were "Rebels" contrary to their will, the "Copperheads" to a man aided the Rebellion from a causeless love of it. Hence, the position of the two classes should be judged by distinct rules. Southern people avowing themselves Unionists now ought not to be excluded, provided they did not voluntarily bear arms against the Union, or provided their cases are shown to be exceptional by possession of the Executive pardon. But it is not easy to see by what process of hair-splitting any saving clause can be invented in justification of "Copperheads." The Convention, which shall admit them will not be a genuine Union Convention.

On the hypothesis of the *World* or the *News*, Mr. Greeley might join arms with Mr. Fernando Wood, his coadjutor of last December, for both "thought peace should be tried as a means of restoring the Union," and both profess a "desire for the restoration of the Union." If this test, and this alone, be sustained, the right to admission of Mr. Vallandigham, or Mr. Greeley, or Mr. Wood, is indisputable.

But the test indicated by the call embraces a qualification which the "Copperhead" press discreetly ignores. The delegates are required to sustain the Administration and its policy, into neither of which has the taint of "Copperheadism" entered.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

Fourth District,

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,

OFFICE, SPRING GARDEN HALL,
COR. THIRTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN,
PHILADELPHIA, July 17, 1866.

Notice is hereby given to all persons residing or doing business in the FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, embracing the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-Seventh Wards, that the Annual Tax for 1866, upon Incomes, Licenses, Pianos, Watches, etc., is now due, and will be received at this Office without penalty, until the 28th day of July inclusive.

BENJAMIN H. BROWN,
7 17 16t COLLECTOR.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
EASTON Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

THE INTEREST IN GOLD ON FIRST Mortgage Bonds of UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, Eastern Division, due August 1, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at the Banking House of JAY COOKE & CO., New York, on and after that date.

WILLIAM J. PALMER,
7 19 11t* Treasurer.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless reliable instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millifleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY st., N. Y. 33§

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER.
WM. MILLWARD, D S WINEBRENER.

MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURERS SUPPLIES,
No. 118 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
Cotton and Woollen Machinery,
Dealers in Manufacturers' Supplies of every description.
Oak Tanned Leather Belting.
AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING
Of best quality and manufacture. [4 25 3mrp

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them, they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 19

SUMMER RESORTS.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
CRESSON SPRINGS,
On the Summit of the Allegheny Mountains
IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS

Since last season additional buildings have been completed and furnished, adding greatly to our facilities for accommodation. The grounds have been very much improved. A Band has been engaged for the season. Fine livery is in attendance. Excursion Tickets are issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad, good until October 1. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M., come through to Cresson in daylight. All through trains stop. Persons wishing to engage rooms, can do so by addressing

GEORGE W. MULLIN,
CRESSON SPRINGS,
6 28 1m Cambria County, Pennsylvania.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that his house is now open for the season and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.
Stable room on the premises.
All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange.

GEORGE HAYDAY,
6 14 thstu2m PROPRIETOR.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Will open for the reception of guests on
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866.
DODWORTH'S BAND engaged for the season.
Persons desiring to engage rooms will address
BROWN & WOELPPER
PROPRIETORS, ATLANTIC CITY,
Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,
6 9 2mrp* Philadelphia.

BROWN'S MILLS BOARDING HOUSE.

The former patrons and friends of the Boarding House originally kept by the Brown family at Brown's Mills, in the township of Pemberton, county of Burlington, and State of New Jersey are hereby informed that the subscriber is now ready to accommodate all who will favor him with their company.

THOMAS SCATTERGOOD.

N. B.—Stages for the accommodation of passengers to and from Brown's Mills, will run from Pemberton to depot.

JOHN HAVENS,
6 23sw2m Proprietor of Stages

EXCURSIONISTS,
TOURISTS,
AND
Pleasure Seekers
TO
NIAGARA FALLS,

Lake Ontario, The Thousand Islands, Rapids of the River St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Saguenay River, White Mountains, Portland. Boston, Lake George, Saratoga, New York, etc. etc. etc., will find it to their advantage to procure

THROUGH TICKETS,
WHICH ARE SOLD AT REDUCED RATES AT THE TICKET OFFICE OF THE
CATAWISSA RAILROAD LINE,
No. 425 CHESNUT STREET.

Passengers have choice of several routes to Niagara Falls, and Through Tickets are sold down Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence, to Ogdensburg, Montreal, and Quebec, via the American and English Line of Steamers, passing the Thousand Islands and the Rapids of the River St. Lawrence by daylight, returning to New York or Boston by

FIFTY DIFFERENT ROUTES.

These routes offer to pleasure seekers scenery unsurpassed in this country.

No extra charge for meals or state-rooms on steamers between Niagara Falls and Montreal.

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866, and entitle the holders to stop over at any point on the route.

For further information and Guide Books descriptive of the Routes, apply at the Company's Office, No. 425 CHESNUT Street. N. VAN HORN,
6 13w,m2m Passenger Agent.

SUMMER TRAVEL,
Via North Pennsylvania Railroad,

SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO
WILKESBARRE, MAUCH CHUNK,
EASTON, ALLENTOWN,
BETHLEHEM, HAZLETON
AND ALL POINTS IN THE
Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys.

Commodious Cars,
Smooth Track,
Fine Scenery,
Excellent Hotels
Are the Specialities of this Route.

Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.

The new road between the summit of the mountain and Wilkesbarre opens up views of unsurpassed beauty, and the new Hotel provides the best and most ample accommodations for summer visitors.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal points, issued FROM TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at reduced rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening.

Excursion Tickets to Wilkesbarre, good for ten days, issued any day.

THROUGH TRAINS.
Cars leave the Depot, THIRD and THOMPSON Streets, at 7·30 A. M., 3·30 P. M., and 5·15 P. M.
For particulars, see time table in another column.
6 9 2mrp ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday. On and after THURSDAY, June 28, 1866, trains will leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·00 A. M.
Mail	7·30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9·15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.
RETURNING, LEAVE ATLANTIC.	
Special Excursion	5·18 P. M.
Mail	4·45 P. M.
Freight	11·33 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7·08 A. M.
Accommodation	5·50 A. M.
Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street	5·30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson	6·32 A. M.
Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street	10·15 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leaves Haddonfield	1·00 P. M. and 3·15 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic leaves Vine street at 7·30 A. M. and Atlantic at 4·45 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

Tickets for sale at No. 828 Chesnut street (Continental Hotel) and at the office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 26 S. Fifth street.

The Philadelphia Express Company, Principal Office No 26 S. Fifth street, Branch Office No 320 N Wharves, above Vine will attend to the usual branches of express business along the line of the road, and deliver baggage, etc., to and from all trains.

Goods of every description called for and forwarded by express to Atlantic City, and all way stations on the road. Baggage checked from residence at Philadelphia to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

6 25 2m JOHN O. BRYANT Agent

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
Opened on the 1st Day of June, 1866.
GEORGE J. BOLTON,
6 27wfm2m PROPRIETOR.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public.

McNUTT & MASON,
6 22 tt PROPRIETORS.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
Is now open for the reception of visitors.
7 5 1m BENJ. A SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.
The Saturday 4½ P. M. line from Vine street wharf returns on Monday, arriving in Philadelphia at 9 A. M.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.— This spacious and elegant establishment will open for the reception of guests on or before the 27th day of June, 1866.
6 15 mw2m ROBERT B LEEDS, Proprietor.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY, PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON, AND BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROADS.
GRAND EXCURSION ARRANGEMENT
FOR
TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVEL
TO
NIAGARA FALLS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKE GEORGE, SARATOGA, DELAWARE WATER GAP, ETC. ETC.

These excursion routes are arranged for the special accommodation of tourists and pleasure travelers, enabling them to visit the celebrated watering places of the North, at much less than regular rates of fare.

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866 and entitle the holder to stop over at any point on the route.

For Tickets, information, and circulars descriptive of the routes, apply at the Ticket Office of the Company, No 828 CHESNUT Street Continental Hotel.
6 30 2m W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing MONDAY July 16, 1866. Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—
9·00 A. M. Morning Mail, due 12·25
2·00 P. M. Accommodation due 6 P. M.
4·00 P. M. Fast Express due 7·05
Returning will leave Cape Island—
6·30 A. M., Morning Mail due 10·07.
9·00 A. M., Fast Express, due 12·07.
5·00 P. M. Express, due 8·22.

Ticket Offices, at Ferry foot of Market street, and No 828 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel.

Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No. 828 Chesnut street, can by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express.
6 28 J VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO., beg most respectfully to call the attention of the public at large to their newly-invented Patent,

THE UNIVERSAL ALARMIST,

which, by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very effectual in the prevention of burglaries, etc.

The following are some of its great advantages:—
1st. Simplicity of construction, cheapness and ease in application, so that a servant or child may set it.
2d. Freedom from danger to persons or property.
3d. Universality of application to any part of a Door, Window, Grating, Shutter, Gate, Garden, Preserve, Fish Pond, etc.
4th. It gives a check to burglars by alarming the inmates, neighbors and police.
5th The mind is relieved from much painful anxiety, in female loneliness or old age especially when articles of great value are kept in the house.
6th. It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten on chamber doors.
7th Its construction is simple and not liable to get out of order.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY INSTRUMENT.

We have put our article at the low price of ONE DOLLAR, inclusive of 25 caps and it cannot be got cheaper either from us or from our agents. For further particulars inquire of or address,
STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO.,
Office, No. 524 WALNUT Street.
Room No 18.
We will send the ALARMIST to any part of the country on receipt of price, and 25 cents extra for postage.
Country Agents wanted. 6 29 8m

COAL.

ONE TRIAL
SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.

WHITNEY & HAMILTON,
LEHIGH,
SCHUYLKILL,
AND BITUMINOUS
COAL,
No. 935 North NINTH Street,
Above Poplar, East Side. [62

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 76§

BENDER'S
COAL AND ICE DEPOT,
S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS.

Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg and Heater size $7·50; Nut at $6·50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery Nut size $6·00. All other sizes $7·00

All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 2 14 6m

TO RENT.

A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED
AND VENTILATED
ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR
OF THE
"Evening Telegraph" Building,
No. 108 South THIRD Street,
TO RENT,
With or without steam power. Apply in the office, first floor.

[WRITTEN FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

IN MEMORY OF JOHN MASON R.

The winds and rains have stormed
They wrestled with the struggling trees,
And now a weird, wild moan
Waits softly on the breeze.

A thousand rain-drops from the leaves
Are trickling to the turf below,
While a strange sunlight weaves
Where the pale asters glow.

Wrenched by the fiery, iron arm
Of frowning tempest, the young oak
Has felt the fatal harm,
Has fallen with the stroke.

Sad is the green and splintered stem,
And sad the crushed and clustering sprays—
In all the grove, a gem,
Now corse-like, it decays.

I view the change of outward form
The guiding, master hand beneath—
I shudder at the storm
I weep its work of death.

Why weep, when every shelving hill,
And every moorland stretching far,
Hath oak and hemlock still,
Hath sun and flower-star?

Why weep? A part of me is dead;
For though the world is thronged with men,
This oak whose life is fled
Recalls his death again.

For I had learned to prize his worth,
His feeling heart and sturdy mind,
His mild and genial mirth,
His purposes refined.

But they are gone! I feel the wound!
Not long I knew, but loved him well,
For love is ever found
Where truth and meekness dwell.

A sunlight falls within the void
On virtues not so bright before—
I mourn the oak destroyed,
The bloom I prize the more.

The yellow soil is loose and bare
That heaped upon his manly breast,
In shower and summer air
Shall yet be freshly dressed,

With raiment of the grassy spire,
Inwoven with the latest flowers,
All early to expire
In autumn's frosty hours.

A symbol of his few green years,
That, in their growing beauty, met
The death-blight—leaving tears
And many a vain regret.

JAMES RISTINE.

NEW YORK, July 20, 1866.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.]

CHARGED WITH ARSON.—Some days ago a fire occurred at a public-house at the S. W. corner of Eighth and Christian streets, under circumstances that led to a belief that the building was set fire to with a deliberate intention to defraud the insurance company. The place was kept by John Farro and Augustus Lastrico. Yesterday an examination of the case was held at the Central Station, during which the following facts were elicited:—The fire broke out in the bar-room about midnight, and was discovered by one of the police officers, who gave the alarm, and the flames were extinguished by the Moyamensing Hose Company. When the fire was first seen an effort was made to enter the house, but all the doors leading to the bar-room were found to be locked, and one of them had to be broken open. There were several families living in the upper part of the house, whose retreat by the stairway would have been cut off had it not been for the prompt extinguishment of the fire. An examination of the bar-room led to the belief that the fire was the work of design, and suspicion fell upon the defendants in consequence of the heavy amount of insurance and the large claim made upon the Phœnix and Metropolitan Insurance Companies—$2300 in both. Defendants made out a list of the articles alleged to have been destroyed, which included a large quantity of liquors, Champagne wine, and a number of cigars. Surveyors and appraisers, who had made an examination of the stock damaged, testified that it did not exceed in value from four to five hundred dollars. The counsel for Lastrico, D. P. Brown, Jr., represented, and said he was prepared to prove that his client was not in the city at the time of the fire, and the Fire-Marshal, who had the matter in charge, said he had been informed that Lastrico was in Boston, and had been for several days, when the fire took place. Farro was held to answer the charge of arson, and Lastrico to answer the charge of conspiring to defraud the Phœnix and Metropolitan Insurance Companies.

STEWARDSHIP OF GIRARD COLLEGE.—A resolution was adopted at the last meeting of the Board of Directors of Girard College, declaring the place of Steward, held by Mr. William Field, vacant on and after the 1st of August. The Board, at the same meeting, elected Mr. F. Hartley to fill the place made vacant. Mr. Field, through Mr. Sellers, his solicitor, has filed a bill in the Supreme Court to prevent the Directors from removing him from the office of Steward of Girard College, and from obstructing him in the performance of the functions thereof. The bill of Mr. Field states "that Stephen Girard, by his last will and testament, provided for the erection of an institution by the city of Philadelphia, for the education of white male orphans, and bequeathed to said city a large estate for its maintenance, and did direct, among other things, in the words following:—'A competent number of instructors, teachers, assistants, and other necessary agents shall be selected, and, when needful, their places from time to time supplied. They shall receive adequate compensation for their services; but no person shall be employed who shall not be of tried skill in his or her proper department, of established moral character, and in all cases persons shall be chosen on account of their merit, and not through favor or intrigue.'"

CHARGED WITH BEING ACCESSORY TO THEFT.—Yesterday a dry goods dealer, Mr. Moses Neitters, No. 70 N. Third street, during the absence of his clerk, left the store for a few minutes, locking the door when he left. Upon his return he discovered that the door had been forced open, and that a man was inside. As soon as Mr. Neitters entered the stranger said:—"If I had not been here your store might have been robbed." A casual examination of the goods satisfied the proprietor that there had been a robbery, and he handed the stranger over to the custody of a Sixth Ward officer, who took him before Alderman Hurley. There was an examination of the defendant, and Mr. Neitters testified that between three and four hundred dollars worth of silks and other kinds of goods had been stolen, and that the store door had been forced open. The accused, who gave the name of E. Guggenheim was held in $1000 bail to answer the charge of being concerned in the theft.

LARCENY.—Two colored women, Margaret Virden and Anable Davis, were charged before the Recorder with the theft of $103, the property of Mrs. Julia Clark, No. 413 S. Seventh street, with whom Margaret Virden lived as a servant. The accused left the city immediately after the disappearance of the money, and were arrested at Harrisburg. They were committed for a further hearing.

CORNER-STONE LAID.—Yesterday afternoon, at 6 o'clock, the corner-stone of St. James P. E. Church, Hestonville, Twenty-fourth Ward, was laid with appropriate ceremonies, by the Rev. Samuel E. Smith, Rector of St. Andrew's Church, West Philadelphia, in the absence of Bishop Stevens. Several of the city clergy took part in the services, and an address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Hobart Hare. This is the second church building commenced within a year by the Episcopalians of the Twenty-fourth Ward, both under the direction and activity of the Rector of St. Andrew's Parish, of which St. James is a mission. A large concourse of people were present to witness the ceremony, which was solemn and impressive. The building is 35 by 55, will have a bell-tower, and is designed to seat 200 persons.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The lessees of the Academy are taking every pains to enhance the attractiveness of that place. It will be thoroughly renovated for the next season. The interior will be cleansed throughout, new and improved footlights are to be introduced, reupholstering the seats, new mattings on lobbies, stairways, etc. The balcony boxes have been altered so as to add another row of seats. The doorways and walls of the lobbies have been painted in imitation of Scagliola marble, and ceilings handsomely frescoed. Three additional plugs and two hundred feet of hose have been added to those already in the building. The dark crimson, which was formerly the prevailing color, has given way to a delicate buff, picked out with blue. The work will be completed about September.

VISIT TO FAIRY LAND.—Those who love rational enjoyment and good music, should bear in mind the great Midsummer Night Festival to be given at Smith's Island this evening by the Sængerbund. Arrangements have been made for accommodating a vast number of pleasure-seekers, and ladies and gentlemen can rest assured that their stay on the island will be rendered as pleasurable in music—choral and instrumental—and in every species of refreshment, as could be wished. Tickets may be secured throughout to-day of at Lakemeyer's, Carter street, below Third.

CRICKET—OLYMPIAN VS. MANHATTAN, OF NEW YORK.—The first elevens of these two clubs meet in a match game of cricket, to be played on the grounds of the former, Twenty-fifth and Jefferson streets, on Friday, 27th (to-morrow); game commencing at 9½ o'clock A. M. Both clubs are stronger than last year, and some good cricket may be expected. The grounds can be reached by the Ridge avenue, Girard avenue, and Union Passenger Railway cars.

ODD FELLOWS' CELEBRATION.—James B. Nicholson, Esq., of Philadelphia, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and Past Grand Sire of the Grand Lodge of the United States, has consented to deliver a public address on the occasion of the Odd Fellows' celebration which is to take place in the city of Lancaster, on Wednesday, the 26th of September next.

RUN OVER BY A RUNAWAY HORSE.—Yesterday morning Joseph Cruismier, a street sweeper, was run over at Second and Market streets by a runaway horse, and severely injured. He was removed to his residence in Hamilton street.

CHURCH ENLARGEMENT.—Workmen are at present engaged in enlarging the Church of the Redemption, Twenty-second and Callowhill streets, Rev. G. A. Durborow, Rector. The corner-stone will be laid this (Thursday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of Thomas H. Gibson, one of the three young men drowned on Sunday last off Greenwich Point, was recovered yesterday. The other two bodies had been previously recovered.

DIED FROM INJURIES RECEIVED.—Robert Jeffries, who, on the 15th of July, fell overboard at Race street wharf, and struck a boat in his descent, breaking his leg, died at the Hospital yesterday.

FELL FROM A TREE.—A young lad, named William Spencer, aged thirteen years, residing at No. 1008 Locust street, fell from a tree yesterday, and fractured his arm.

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 2§

SILVER AND PLATED GOODS,
OF THE
Most Superior Workmanship,
AT THE
NEW STORE
No. 704 ARCH STREET.

The undersigned (late of the famous Rogers Bros Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store for the sale of SILVER and PLATED WARE, at No. 704 ARCH Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods, and those who may patronize our store will find our plated goods far superior to any ever imported, and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be.

5 26§ BOWMAN & LEONARD.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11smth§rp Below Fourth.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR FULL STOCK
OF
FANCY AND PLAIN
SILVER WARE,
Of the Finest Quality. [5 26§

RICH JEWELRY
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'
NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,
UNDER AUSPICES OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
AT GROVER'S THEATRE,
On Thursday Evening, August 2, 1866

300,000 tickets will be sold at $1 each—75,000 presents awarded, valued at $250,000! $25,000 of the profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans Home Fund, $2,500 to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum, the balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, of Washington, D. C.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE OFFICE OF WILLIAM E. OWENS, NO 527 CHESNUT STREET; ALSO, SENT TO ANY POST OFFICE IN THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY BY MAIL.

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED:

1 Three-story Brick Residence, H street, between Sixth and Seventh	$8,000
1 Three-story Brick Residence, Second street, near E	10,000
1 Three-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	8,000
1 Two-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
1 Two-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
2 Fine City Lots, on Seventh street north	4,000
1 Splendid Carriage, Horses, and Harness, complete	4,000
1 Splendid Diamond Ring	2,000
1 Set Diamonds, complete (Pin, Ear-rings and Rings)	1,000
1 Grand Paino (Steinway's)	1,500
1 Solid Silver Tea Set	1,000
10 Grand Pianos, $600 each	6,000
10 Grand Pianos, $500 each	5,000
100 Gents' Gold Watches 200 each	20,000
50 Ladies' Gold Watches, $125 each	6,250
5 Grand Melodeons, $200 each	1,000
80 American Case Silver Watches, $75 each	6,000
75 Hunting Case Silver Watches $40 each	3,000
50 Diamond Rings, $100 to $200 each	7,500
25 Diamond Pins, $100 each	2,500
40 Sewing Machines, $100 each	4,000
20 Sewing Machines, $75 each	1,500
20 Silver-plated Tea Sets, $75 each	1,500
50 Silver Castors $25 each	1,250
5,000 Clocks, Albums, Jewelry, etc., $6 to $10 each	41,000
10,000 Tea and Table Spoons etc., $2 to $5 each	25,000
10,000 Gold Pens, Sleeve Buttons, etc., $1 to $3 each	14,000
49,453 Books, Cutlery, Engravings, etc., $1 to $10 each	50,000
Total	$250,000

The awards will be made after the concert on the stage of the theatre, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same.

Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to agents and ticket holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear on the list they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at all the principal hotels, book and music stores in the city, and at the headquarters in the mammoth fair building for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home fund, corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue Washington, D. C.

The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the orphans of our fallen comrades.

MANAGING DIRECTORS.
Major H. A. HALL,
President Soldiers' and Sailors' Union,
Colonel CHARLES E. CAPEHART,
Major M. H. ALBERGER,
WILLIAM S. MORSE.
TREASURER.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, Esq.,
Cashier National Bank of the Metropolis.

All persons favorably disposed are requested to act as agents, but no commissions will be allowed.

Money should in all cases be sent by Post Office order, draft, express, or registered letters.

In every case send the name and Post Office address, county and State of each separate subscription, and inclose stamp. All orders for tickets must be addressed to

WILLIAM S. MORSE,
Secretary Soldiers' and Sailors' National Concert,
Washington, D. C.,
Lock Box No. 32.

Tickets also for sale by
F. NOLENS & CO.,
General Agents,
No. 210 West FOURTH Street,
P. O. Box 655. Wilmington, Delaware.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1866.

Whereas H. A. Hall and others, as "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 2d of August next have made due application to L. Clephan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Collection District of the District of Columbia, for permission to hold a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to such "Managing Directors" to hold such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise free from all charge, whether from tax or license, in respect to such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise.

E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner.

Refer, by permission, to
Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
General Robert C. Schenck, M. C., Ohio.
General Halbert E. Paine, M. C., Wis.
General John H. Ketcham, M. C., N. Y.
General James G. Blunt, Kansas.
General J. N. Hendrick, Iowa.
General D. C. McCallum, D. C.
General O. V. Dayton, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, M. C., Mich.
Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Penna.
D. C. Forney, Esq., D. C.
Major J. E. Doughty, N. Y.
Hon. Richard Wallach, Mayor of Washington, D. C.
Hon. William D. Kelley, M. C., Penna.
Hon. Kellan V. Whaley, M. C., West Va.
Hon. Eben C. Ingersoll, M. C., Ill.
Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C., Conn.
Hon. A. H. Laflin, M. C., N. Y.
Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penna.
Hon. William A. Newell, M. C., N. J.
Hon. George W. Julian, M. C., Ind.
Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penna.
Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa.
Major G. M. Van Buren, N. Y. 7 23 1m

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—
N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
SUCCESS! SUCCESS!
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, July 26, 1866,
fourth night of the distinguished tragedian,
JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH,
in his popular character of D'ARTAGNAN, in the grand Romantic Play, entitled THE THREE GUARDSMEN.
M'ME SCHELLER AS ANNE OF AUSTRIA.
MR. L. R. SHEWELL AS ATHOS.
THE THREE GUARDSMEN EVERY EVENING.
Friday—BENEFIT OF JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH.

SÆNGERBUND SUMMER NIGHT FESTIVAL,
On THURSDAY, July 26,
On SMITH'S ISLAND.
Commencing at 2 o'clock P. M.

It is the aim of the Society to make the Picnic a private one, as much as practicable, without being exclusive, and they have for this reason made arrangements with

Mr. JOHN SMITH,
Proprietor of the Island,

to have entire possession of the Boats for the day, so that none but Ticket-holders can be admitted.

Tickets, 50 cents,
Admitting one person, including fare,
Can be had of:—
J. Walker, N. W. corner Fourth and Chesnut streets.
J. Steppacher, No. 531 Chesnut street.
F. Lakemeyer, corner Carter street and Exchange place and at the Sængerbund Hall, No. 411 and 413 Callowhill street. 7 24 3t

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
NIGHTLY.
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connexion with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6 16§

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
ALL SUMMER.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer.
5 24 3m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street.
Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. [7 18§

DRY GOODS.

NEW DRY GOODS
AT
MARSH & WARNOCK'S
(PRICE & WOOD'S OLD STAND),
No. 113 North NINTH Street.

We have just opened with a splendid assortment of
TOWELLING,
TABLE LINEN,
NAPKINS AND DOYLIES

Also, a large assortment of
WHITE GOODS.
SOFT FINISH CAMBRICS,
JACONETS,
NAINSOOKS,
VICTORIA LAWNS, and
SWISS MUSLINS.

The Best Makes of Bleached and Unbleached
MUSLINS.

Also, a large assortment of HOSIERY AND GLOVES, HOOP SKIRTS, etc., all at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES. 6 14 thsm2m

LINEN GOODS ONLY,
AT MILLIKEN'S
No. 828 ARCH Street.

NEW LINEN LAWN DRESSES.
NEW PRINTED SHIRTING LINENS.
TRAVELLING DRESS LINENS.
CORN COLORED LINENS.
FLAX COLORED LINENS.
BLOUSE LINENS.
LINEN DRILLS, Fancy and Plain.
LINEN DUCKS, Fancy and Plain.
LINEN CHECKS, for Boys' Wear.
IRISH SHIRTING LINENS, Best Makes.
SHIRT BOSOMS, Very Superior.
LINEN DAMASKS, by the Yard.
TABLE CLOTHS, All Sizes.
NAPKINS AND DOYLIES.
TOWELS, Great Variety.
LADIES' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

Linen Buyers will always find the best assortment in the city, at

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE
6 9 stuth2m No. 828 ARCH Street.

SHETLAND SHAWLS.

Shetland Shawls, $3·50.
Shetland Shawls, $4·00.
Shetland Shawls, $5·00.
Sea-Side Shawls, $6·00 to $10·00.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
6 26]
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

LINEN LAWNS.

100 PIECES LINEN LAWNS AT 35 CENTS.
100 PIECES ORGANDY LAWNS, AT 25 CENTS.
50 PIECES FINE WHITE PIQUE AT 65 CENTS.
300 PIECES PLAIN AND PLAID MUSLINS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
6 26]
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

No. 1024 CHESNUT street.

TO LADIES
About leaving for the COUNTRY, SEA SHORE, OR WATERING PLACES,
E. M. NEEDLES,
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,
Offers a full assortment, at LOW PRICES, of every description of
WHITE GOODS,
PUFFED MUSLINS,
PIQUES,
FRENCH MUSLINS,
In all varieties of plain and fancy styles.
Laces, Embroideries, Hdkfs. etc. etc.
Linen Sleeves, Collars, Sets, etc., in great variety.
E. M. NEEDLES,
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

CAPE MAY,
ATLANTIC CITY,
AND LONG BRANCH.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,
HAVE OPENED ON THE 14TH INST.,
A new and desirable lot of
ZEPHYR KNIT SHAWLS
Suitable for the Watering Places, including a splendid assortment of
WHITE GOODS.
PUCKED MUSLIN,
SHIRRED MUSLIN,
SWISS MUSLIN,
PLAID NAINSOOK,
STRIPED NAINSOOK,
9 1 CAMBRIC NAINSOOK.

DRY GOODS.

WHITE DRILLING AND BASKET DUCKS.
BROWN DRILLINGS AND BASKET DUCKS.
FARMERS' PANTALOONERY.
BOYS' FANCY DRILLINGS.
LINEN CHECKS AND STRIPES.

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH.

SALT WATER SHAWLS,
Wholesale and Retail.
PURE WHITE LLAMA SHAWLS.
SHETLAND SHAWLS, ALL GRADES.
PURE WHITE BAREGE SHAWLS.
BREAKFAST SHAWLS AND HALF SHAWLS. [4 12 stuth rp

EYRE & LANDELL.

628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Those of "OUR OWN MAKE" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. 4§

LUMBER.

1866.—FLOORING! FLOORING!!
FLOORING! FLOORING!!
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1866.—PLASTERING LATHS!!
PLASTERING LATHS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLK. AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS.
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET

UNITED STATES
BUILDER'S MILL,
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.

The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 7 19 3m

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. corner FIFTEENTH and STILES Street.
OFFERS FOR SALE.
CHEAP FOR CASH.

Panel, 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6-8, 8-4, White Pine, seasoned.

First and second quality Yellow (4-4, 5-4) and White ine (4-4) Flooring Boards.

First and second quality one and two-sides Fence Boards.

Shelving Boards, Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills, all sizes, Step Boards, 4-4, 5-4.

Hemlock Joist and Scantling, from 12 to 26 feet long, all widths.

Spruce Joist, Sills and Scantling.

Plastering Lath (English and Calais) Pickets.

Shingles, Chesnut Posts, etc.

Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.

All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 7 19 1m

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT.
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24§

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street

PROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.

The United States Government having granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Land Scrip, representing 780,000 acres of Public Land, for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State, the Board of Commissioners now offer this Land Scrip to the public.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor-General's office, at Harrisburg, until Wednesday, August 15, 1866.

This land may be located in any State or Territory by the holders of the scrip, upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor General, one third of which must paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.

J. M. CAMPBELL, Surveyor-General,
For the Board of Commissioners
HARRISBURG, July 11, 1866. 7 17 1m

GOVERNMENT SALES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1139 GIRARD Street
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 20, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, on the grounds at TWENTY-FOURTH and SOUTH Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.,

On SATURDAY,

July 28, 1866, sale commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely, the Buildings, etc., heretofore known as the

SOUTH STREET UNITED STATES HOSPITAL,
viz.:
6 Frame Buildings,
1 Frame Sink,
12 Closets,
1 Upright Boiler,
1 Cooking Range,
2 Wash-troughs,
5 Iron Hoppers,
3 Iron Soil Containers,
6 Iron Sinks,
2 Wooden Sinks,
5 Iron Bath-Tubs,
1 Cedar Tank,
1 Flagstaff,
Counters, Shelving, Drawers, etc.,
68 feet of 1¼-inch Gas-Pipe,
190 feet of 1-inch Gas-Pipe,
389 feet of ¾-inch Gas-Pipe,
119 feet of ½-inch Gas-Pipe,
571 feet of ⅜-inch Gas-Pipe,
114 feet of ¼-inch Gas-Pipe,
73 feet of 1½-inch Iron Water-Pipe
39 feet of 3-inch Cast-iron Pipe,
382 feet of Lead Pipe (assorted sizes),
51 Gas Pendants,
29 Pendant Arms,
22 Bibb-Cocks,
9 Stop-Cocks,
15 Pillar-Cocks,
11,200 Bricks in Pavement;
Also a lot of Board Fencing.

The Frame Buildings contain about 13,920 feet Hemlock Scantling, 14,720 feet Flooring and Tongued Boards, 22,970 feet Rough Boards, 942 feet Shelving.

Terms of Sale—Cash, Government funds. A deposit of twenty (20) per cent. to be paid on every accepted bid, the balance immediately after the sale.

Plans of the buildings can be obtained and schedules of lots seen upon application at this office.

The buildings, etc., must be removed within fourteen (14) days from date of sale, and will be at the risk of the purchasers.

The South Street City Passenger Railway cars pass the Hospital every five minutes.

By order of
Brev. Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Ass't Qr. Master General U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME,
7 21 6t Capt. and Assistant Quartermaster

SALE OF QUARTERMASTERS' STORES AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, GIESBORO, D. C.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold on the premises,

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M.,

On THURSDAY, August 2, 1866,

the following described lot of Quartermasters' stores:—
100 cords wood.
12,000 feet oak and ash plank (wheelwright's stuff)
9,000 feet matched flooring.
1,400 pieces six-light sash 8 by 10, glazed.
20,000 feet assorted lumber.
2,000 feet square timber, 10 by 12.
40 kegs cut nails.
30 army wagons.
15 carts.
1 dead-horse wagon.
1 water wagon, iron.
6 hose carriages and reels.
12 sets harness (four horse).
20 sets harness (Ambulance)
15 sets cart harness.
25 riding saddles, bridles, head-halters, curry-combs, and horse-brushes.
25 white-wash brushes, water-buckets, shovels, spades, picks, and paulins.
15 cooking stoves.
20 heating stoves.
1 lot castings, fire-bricks, etc., for cook stoves (new), office desks, tables, chairs, benches, matting, wardrobes, cupboards.
2 letter presses.
2 grindstones.
1 grindstone, large, 4 feet diameter, 8 inch face (new).
50 ladders.
50 fire-hooks
8 platform scales, large.
4 counter scales.
4 warehouse trucks, blocks and falls.
69 iron bedsteads.
300 blankets.
About 10,000 pounds grain sacks.
1 scow, 20 by 60 feet, but little used.
1 set mathematical instruments.
1 spirit level and tripod.
1 surveyor's compass, target, etc.
About 3000 feet gum hose, 2 and 2½ inch (new) with couplings and nozzles, complete.
5,000 feet gum hose, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2, and 2½, with couplings and nozzles, partly worn.
100 brass cocks, angle-valves, etc. worn.

ALSO, 20 HORSES.

Together with a large quantity of other property, not above enumerated.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue from day to day until all is sold.

Purchasers must remove their stores within five (5) days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

A boat for Giesboro will leave Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A., in charge 1st Division, Q. M. G. O. 7 20 11t

SALE OF MACHINERY, ETC.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
WASHINGTON, June 16, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Navy Yard, NORFOLK, on FRIDAY, the 3d day of August next, the following articles, viz.:—
Twenty-one Rollers of Rolling Mill.
Seven Nail Machines
One Guide Mill (complete), 38 Rollers.
Two bundles Saws for Slotting Screws.
Two Machines for Slotting Screws
Seven Machines for Cutting Threads.
Four Oil Retainers.
Two Oil Press Rollers.
Eight pieces Iron Shafting.
Six sets Couplings for Shafting.
Lot of Taps and Dies for Gas Fitting.
One box Lacings (leather).
Three boxes Belting.
One Gun-screw Machine.
One piece Leather Belting, 6 inches wide, 164 pounds.
One piece Leather Belting, 6 inches wide, 141 pounds.
One piece Leather Belting, 20 inches wide, 224 pounds.
Two rolls Gum Packing.
Six bars Octagon Steel (cast).

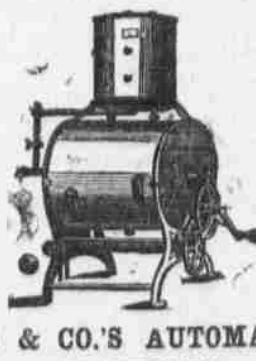
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds; and all articles to be removed from the yard within ten days from day of sale.

By order of Navy Department.

JOSEPH SMITH,
6 19tuth13t Chief Bureau Yards and Docks.

GAS LIGHT
FOR THE COUNTRY.



FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES
FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC.
FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

No. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
Where the machines can be seen in operation.
FERRIS & CO., Box 1491 P. O.
Send for a Pamphlet. 6 19 2m

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.

DR. C. L. MUNNS
5 21 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum: One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 *o'clock each Morning.*

THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1866.

PERSONS LEAVING THE CITY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, CAN HAVE THE EVENING TELEGRAPH MAILED TO THEIR ADDRESS. TERMS, 75 CENTS PER MONTH.

A Senatorial Society for Mutual Aggrandizement.

THE Senators are tired of living on $3000. The expenses of Washington are too much of a drain on their purses. Fame is a glorious stimulant to office, but fame without funds is rather a poor diet. If a session of Congress had lasted three months, it might be possible, with a mileage of forty cents per mile, to eke out a scanty subsistence. A thousand dollars a month would carry even a Senator through Washington, but when the session is protracted until it approaches the heated season, the funds run low and an increase is demanded. Now we have always favored a proper and liberal compensation being given to members of Congress; we desire to see such a sum paid that, while it should be sufficient to enable a poor but able man to accept the position, yet it should not be sufficient to induce a contest for the position, because of the cupidity of the competitors. But, at the same time, we have favored an equalization of mileage, and not have travelling expenses used as a cloak to secure a small fortune.

We therefore were pleased to see that an effort at an increase had been made, but upon reading the various propositions we became startled with surprise. We will briefly quote the various propositions:—

Mr. RIDDLE moved to increase the salary to $5000, and allow the mileage to remain at 40 cents.

Mr. HENDERSON moved to make the pay $5000, commencing with December last, and decrease the mileage to 20 cents per mile, to commence with the succeeding Congress.

Mr. WILSON favored $5000, and mileage 10 cents, except for Pacific members; dates the same as Mr. HENDERSON'S.

Mr. HENDERSON moved a substitute to make the pay $5000 and mileage 20 cents, to date back to the 1st of last December.

Mr. HENDRICKS favored $5000 and a reduction of mileage, not to take effect until March 4th, 1867.

In all of their magnanimous efforts at reform a peculiar looking after number one was visible. For instance, the modest suggestion of Mr. HENDERSON to make the increase come into the pockets of the present members, while the reform was carefully prepared for operation on their successors. Now in regard to the increase to $5000, we emphatically are on the affirmative side. No man fitted to represent a constituency but can make more than $5000 a year did he remain at home and attend to his legitimate business. They sacrifice their personal interests to attend the sessions, and the least that can be done is that they have their expenses paid.

The question of mileage still remains. Of its origin there can be but little doubt. It was a species of bribery to induce the Western members to avoid any complaint in regard to the distance they had to travel, and was to act as a means of silencing all opposition to having the capital located in the extreme east. The nation is so vast, extending from ocean to ocean, that the location of the capital at or near the geographical centre is a matter of little significance to anybody. The astonishing improvement in the means of transportation and travel, and in means of postal and telegraphic communication, equalize all places which possess the facilities of railroad connections. The exceptional case is that of our Pacific States, and they must remain exceptional until the railroad now projected shall have brought them closer to their sisters; but even now our admirable ocean steamers bring them reasonably near the Atlantic cities.

When, some forty years ago, the system was revived and set in full operation, some such provision was necessary. The members, many of them, were compelled to travel in carriages or stages, and a proper compensation was due them for the time they lost. Speaking on this topic, the Baltimore *Sun*, in a recent article, thus puts the case:—

"When the system was first established, many of the members of Congress from a distance travelled to the seat of government in their own carriages, or on horseback, and the allowance of $8 for every twenty miles of travel was a fair representation of the extra time and expense which the distant members bestowed upon the public service. But the case is entirely altered now. The member from Oregon or California requires no more time, and is not subject to a tithe of the hardship and exposure which a member from the backwoods of Kentucky or Tennessee encountered forty years ago. At that time the member received about fifteen hundred dollars for his four trips, one to and another from Congress, at each session, and every trip consuming from three to four weeks. Now, for the same amount of service, the California and Oregon members receive each about eleven thousand dollars, which, added to their pay of six thousand dollars, gives them the nice little salary of nine thousand dollars a year. Ten cents a mile, or $2 for twenty miles, in place of $8, would be a fair and liberal allowance for the travelling expenses of members. This is what jurors and witnesses get when summoned by the public from their homes. This is about what officers of the army and navy and other public servants get when sent from one part of the country to another. Either let the compensation be fixed in this way, or let every member be required to present an account current of his actual travelling expenses, verified by his signature, at the beginning or end of every session."

This is a plain, common sense view of the subject, and one at once reasonable and practical. The Washington correspondent of the Newark *Evening Courier*, in a letter treating of this subject, also expresses what must be the sentiments of all right-thinking people. This is evidently a gross injustice, and one to which attention should be called, and a remedy secured:—

"It is proposed to equalize the pay of members of Congress, by giving as much to the influential and hard-working members from the Atlantic States, who do the burden of the business, as is now granted to the raw recruits from the Pacific region. There is no good reason, for example, why the Chairmen of Appropriations, Ways and Means, Judiciary and Foreign Affairs should receive but about one-third as much as members from New Mexico, Nevada, and other Western States. The mileage scheme is a swindle upon the Eastern representatives, and while the best paid members get little enough, the poorest are 'poor indeed.'

"There are few members worth anything to anybody but what leave more lucrative and leisurely occupations to engage in public service. The prominence acquired is great, and ambitious men get their fill, but it is an unsubstantial diet, and its homœopathic doses do not conduce to plethoric purses. Many members, who can afford it, spend more than their salaries in the distribution of documents and disseminating necessary information. All the prominent members are obliged to employ and fee one or more private secretaries to attend to the varied calls of their constituents; and so great has this tax upon the foremost members become, that the petty claims of over-sensitive constituents must be seemingly neglected, or the public business really so. Would any lawyer listen to all the claims from a district representing one hundred thousand people for $3000 per annum—being obliged, at the same time, to keep up two establishments, his house and his hotel at the seat of justice? Congressmen are the people's lawyers—the community is their client, and if said client is not served gratuitously and graciously, even to the detriment of more important public interests, the representative is supposed to be derelict in his duty."

The bill, as it finally passed, is as near just as could be expected. The decrease of mileage dates back from the commencement of the session, and so also does the increase of salary. The result is that, while it costs the Government no more, it reduces some of the enormous perquisites of the Western members, and makes a more equitable distribution of the public funds among all the representatives.

Was It Dignified?

In the official action of the two Houses of our National Legislature we always expect a formality and dignity such as would appear in the eyes of the world the proper conduct of the representatives of a great people. Especially do we claim such a display when a law is being passed which is of vital importance to the welfare of the Government, and upon which hangs the respect of foreign powers. There is no action on which our self-respect more entirely depends than in the making proper appropriation for the support of our ministers abroad. If any show of parsimony is apparent, we sink from our high position in the eyes of Europe. If any petty personal feeling is introduced, it is apparent not only to Americans, but to that Court where there is a minister resident; and Congress, in its amendments to the Foreign Service Appropriation bill, has, we regret to say, exhibited an absence of dignity which its previous conduct had hardly led us to expect. We refer to the striking out of the provision for the salary of our Minister to Portugal, and the insertion of a special proviso that no part of the contingent fund shall be given to enable him to support the dignity of our national representative. Let us look at the causes which led to this omission.

Honorable JAMES E. HARVEY was appointed by President LINCOLN, in 1861, as Minister Resident to the Court of Portugal. Previous to that time he had always held the reputation of a strong loyalist. He was for many years Washington correspondent of one of our Philadelphia contemporaries, and has ever been an intimate friend and follower of our Secretary of State. He was despatched by him in April, 1861, on a special and important secret mission to the Rebels of South Carolina, and he fulfilled his duty with commendable fidelity. He was sent abroad as a radical Republican, confirmed by a radical Senate, and has, so far as we have ever heard, represented our land with becoming dignity and decorum. Some six months since he wrote a letter, confidential in its nature, to Mr. SEWARD, expressing his personal views on the national politics. The letter was a private one, and gave merely the personal views of the writer. It found its way into print, and was the occasion of general comment. Now, the sentiments of that letter, although not such as to meet the concurrence of many true and loyal men, were nevertheless not such as to disqualify their author from properly representing us abroad. It was a matter of extremely small consequence what Mr. HARVEY thought or how he acted. We do not care whether the Portuguese are in favor of the reconstruction policy of Congress or the President; and so far as its effect on American readers was concerned, the fact that he, after four years' absence, was writing of events which his readers understood far more about than himself, is the best evidence that it was harmless. Under such circumstances, we expected that the little effusion of Mr. HARVEY would have been passed over unnoticed, and that its very insignificance would protect it from any recognition by so dignified a body as the Senate. It is therefore with considerable surprise and, we must add, regret, that we see that the Appropriation bill was so amended as to cut him off from any salary.

The manner in which the design was accomplished seems to us *mal-apropos*. It is beyond the power of Congress to recall a Minister; they therefore merely deprive him of means of support. The result is that Mr. HARVEY will probably draw on his private funds, and continue to represent the United States while he meets his own expenses. It may, in a pecuniary point of view, injure him, but how much more does it reflect on our nation—a nation which has always prided itself on its exalted views—to have a Minister doing public service and paying out of his private purse for what will benefit the nation? It is really the same as though Mr. HARVEY donated to the United States the sum of $7500 per year, and as though Congress accepted the charity. We regret, for our nation's sake, that such a course should have been adopted. It was clearly beyond the province of Congress to endeavor to influence the diplomatic corps in a secondary way, when, according to the Constitution, it could not reach them. Mr. HARVEY had been guilty of no act which was of such a nature as to unfit him for the post of Minister, and we cannot but consider the action of the Houses as beneath that dignity which should characterize all legislative transactions.

OUR READERS are naturally surprised to read of the terrific storm which swept so near us, and yet, with all its hail, had no effect on our atmosphere. The damage inflicted on the new bridge at Havre-de-Grace will cause sincere regret among the travelling public. We suppose for years to come we will have to be ferried over on the enormous and unwieldy vessels, which loses us half an hour of precious time.

Our Neutrality Laws.

GENERAL N. P. BANKS, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, presented an able report on the condition of our neutrality laws, which was given to the public in some of our morning papers. The document is a remarkably exhaustive one, and treats thoroughly of the subject. It commences with the laws passed in 1794-97, which were most stringent in their character, and were designed to protect our young republic, and terminates with an examination of the Fenian difficulties of last month. The *Tribune* gives a careful digest of its contents, which we append:—

"The report regards the laws of 1818, which form the ground of our present neutral obligations, as founded in an unsound philosophy, and imposed upon the country by considerations affecting the interests of other nations instead of our own, and holds that 'the highest interests of civilization demand that the liberties and rights of neutrals should be extended, and the privileges and powers of States at war diminished.' The law of 1818, it will be remembered, enacts that all concerned in fitting out any vessel with intent that such vessel shall be used in war against any State with whom we are at peace, shall be fined not more than $10,000, and imprisoned not more than three years. Another part of the act requires that owners and consignees of armed vessels shall enter into heavy bonds to keep the peace; that collectors shall detain vessels on the nicest suspicion, and makes 'citizens of the United States responsible for the acts of foreign subjects who are beyond the jurisdiction of the United States.' The report proposes the modification of these provisions, whose 'effect is to perpetuate the subjugation of States, without naval force, to the will of dominant maritime nations.' The attempts of Spain on the southern republics, and more recently the bombardment of Valparaiso, are cases in which a disregard of strict neutral obligations would have benefited the world. It is not proposed that a modification of our statutes shall absolve Great Britain from the recent claims upon her. The United States have carried out, in good faith, their too stringent neutrality laws; Great Britain has not respected her own less exacting obligations. The report concludes with an allusion to the recent freak of neutrality in the case of the Fenians, and does not disguise the strong sympathy of Americans with all suffering nationalities. We thank General BANKS for declaring, in behalf of Congress and the American people, that England owes reparation to Ireland."

WE ARE GLAD to see that the Senate has confirmed Hon. A. W. RANDALL as Postmaster-General. We do not care what may be Mr. RANDALL'S views on certain political topics, but have always argued in favor of a general system of promotion in the civil as well as the military service. When a man becomes thoroughly familiar with all the details of the Department, then he is fitted for promotion, and ought not to have a raw recruit placed over him. Mr. RANDALL was First Assistant, and by the natural system of advancement he is now made Chief where he has heretofore proved himself a valuable subordinate.

ACCORDING to official returns published by Mr. E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner, the total number of watches in Pennsylvania amounts to 38,574. In our city there are 600,000 adults, while in the State there are nearly 2,000,000, so that, as the income tax is, of course, a correct criterion, but one adult in fifty has a watch. We should have thought there was a larger proportion.

IF THE love of horse-racing continues to increase as rapidly for the next few years, we will have an annual race that will rival the Derby. The Saratoga contest this year appears to have been a truly grand affair, which was attended by thousands of the *elite*, and in which an amount of betting was done sufficient to warrant us in terming it aristocratic.

THE SENATE, with proper disregard to the usual committee reference, has confirmed Lieutenant-General U. S. GRANT as General, and Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT as Admiral, under the law reviving these grades. The annual salary of each is about $19,000.

Horrible Murder at Wheeling.

The Wheeling *Register* of Monday says: "About ten o'clock on Saturday night a woman named Mary Jane Riddle was brutally murdered, near her residence in Centre Wheeling, by a man named Godfrey Lukerd. Mrs. Riddle had been out washing and ironing, and, in company with her little daughter, was returning to her home. When she arrived near her house, Lukerd rushed upon her and immediately commenced a brutal assault. He drew a large knife and stabbed her six times before she could release herself from his grasp. When he had accomplished the foul deed he released her. She staggered into her house and died within fifteen minutes. The horrid deed was committed in the rear of a frame building adjoining the residence of Mrs. R. When Lukerd had inflicted the second stab, the woman who resided in the frame house heard the scuffle, and ran to the window. She saw the man cutting the woman, but before she could give the alarm he had released his victim and made his escape. The deceased was about thirty-five years of age. Her husband, James Riddle, is an employee on the Wheeling and Cincinnati packet *Potomac*, and is absent from the city most of his time."

"What caused the brute to commit the foul deed seems to be a mystery. The murderer has so far escaped, and was seen on Sunday in Bellair, Ohio. He is a saddler by trade and his description is as follows:—A German by birth, about four feet six or eight inches high; very black hair; has small feet; felon or healing on the thumb of the left hand; when last seen he wore a black frock coat, light pants, vest and hat. He talks broken English, and seldom looks a person fair in the face. It is to be hoped he will be arrested."

Description of Vienna.

A foreign correspondent writes:—Although Vienna is already a vast city of nearly thirteen miles circumference; yet the amount of improvement and building that is going forward is very great. The old city, or Stadt, is about three miles in circumference, and was built chiefly in the middle ages, and was, consequently, densely packed together within a wall that was erected for defense. It is a curious old honeycomb, that old city. The streets run crowded about; they are generally only from twelve to twenty feet wide, often not more than eight; the houses tower many stories high, and away down between them the sun is hardly ever seen. Hundreds of houses are built entirely over the street, so that carriages drive directly through the house, as it were under arched ways, long and narrow and dark. Gas burns here day and night. It is surprising what a limited extent of room a poor family will occupy, the tradesman working in the same room occupied by his family. Here you are shaved for two and a quarter cents, your boots are mended for five cents, you make a substantial dinner of soup, beef, potatoes, and pudding for fourteen cents, and so forth. The same pavement of solid, square stones extends all the way across the street, and you walk in the middle or on the side, as you can find room among the rattling carriages. You seldom enter a hotel or a store, or a large private dwelling from the front, but go in the coach way, which leads into the inner court, and turn to the right or left.

FRANCONI WINS A SUIT.—M. G. Franconi, proprietor of the new Cirque du Prince Imperial, at Paris, has recovered upwards of $50,000 compensation from a building company of that city for failing to complete the construction of the cirque within the specified time.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

(*See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.*)

☞ MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWING meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's *Press*:—

MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists. [7 14 6m4p

☞ A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the WILLOW GLEN PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 427 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, August 2, 1866, at 11½ o'clock A. M.

Business of importance will then be submitted, and determined by a stock vote.

7 24 3t JAMES W. CONRAD, President.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—
PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY
Office, No. 224 South Delaware Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA, July 20th, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of tax, payable on and after July 31st, 1866.

7 21 10t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

DRY GOODS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
WILL OFFER FROM TO-DAY
THE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK OF
SEA-SIDE SHAWLS,
SHETLAND SHAWLS,
AND LACE SHAWLS,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
From what we have been selling them at. [1t4p

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

3000 PAIRS OF BLANKETS.

PRICES REDUCED.

STOREKEEPERS, HOTELKEEPERS, AND HOUSEKEEPERS,

Your attention is invited to our stock of BLANKETS, purchased at the low point reached thirty days since, which will be sold at from $5 00 to $6 00 per pair

Reduction on Former Prices.

Our stock is new and clean, and embraces all desirable makes and sizes. Prices, $5 00, $6 00, $7 00, $8 00, $9 00, $10 00 per pair.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,
7 26 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

E. M. NEEDLES,
No. 1024 CHESNUT St.,
WILL CLOSE HIS STOCK OF PRINTED
LINEN LAWNS,
At 50 Cents Per Yard.

These Goods are CHOICE STYLES, and WARRANTED ALL LINEN.

Also, a choice assortment of goods suitable for

WHITE BODIES.

Ladies about leaving the City for the Sea Shore or Watering Places would do well to inspect my stock, as it is offered on a basis of Gold at 30 per cent. [7 23 12t4p

TEXAS! TEXAS!! TEXAS!!!

TEXAS LANDS FOR SALE.

Safe and Profitable Investments!

The undersigned will remain in the city of Philadelphia, until

WEDNESDAY, the First of August,
AND OFFER FOR SALE,
The Finest Cotton, Wheat, and Grazing Lands in the World.

These Lands are situated in the State of Texas, and will be sold upon the most reasonable terms.

Immigration societies have been formed throughout Texas, and tens of thousands of emigrants from the United States and Europe are pouring into that favored country. Titles perfect, with maps and field notes. The subscriber also offers to take charge of any legal matters in the above State; will give information of the condition of general affairs in the State, and solicits professional engagements from those having law business in Texas. Call and examine valuable statistics, laws, etc. Also, Agent for receiving subscriptions and advertisements for the principal newspapers in Texas. Can be seen at the office of A. D. CALDWELL, No. 132 South THIRD Street, between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., until *Wednesday, the 1st proximo.* [7 26 4t*

D. U. BARZIZA.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
7 26 3m] CORNER OF RACE.

THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF OUR Manufactured Tobacco in this city, heretofore under the management of P. KLAHR, is this day discontinued by mutual consent.

BRONSON & MESSENGER.
C. BRONSON.
7 26 3t* P. KLAHR, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY, ON SATURDAY.—The swift and elegant steamer "SAMUEL M. FELTON," will leave CHESNUT Street Wharf at 9 A. M. Excursion tickets, good to return on Monday, $4 00, including carriage hire. 7 26 2t*

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

PORTLAND.

HERRING'S SAFES

FROM THREE TO FIVE DAYS

IN THE HOTTEST OF THE FIRE

They Save their Contents in Every Instance,

AND PROVE THEMSELVES TO BE

"THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE NOW MADE."

PORTLAND, July 11, 1866.
Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, No. 251 Broadway, New York.—

Gentlemen:—The Fourth of July, with its usual festivities and pleasures, came to a sad termination on the afternoon of that day by the breaking out of the largest fire that ever took place in this country, destroying half of the business portion of the city, with numerous dwellings. Our store, which was in a three-story brick building, was completely swept away by the devouring flames. We were carrying on the jewelry business. We had one of your large-size Champion Safes in use, which contained our valuable jewelry and watches, also our books, papers, and some money, which were preserved in good condition. The covers of the books and some of the watches and jewelry are discolored by the steam from the fire-proof composition; not a leaf of our principal books is injured, not a word is erased from our books or papers, *every line and word perfectly legible*; our jewelry and watches can be cleaned. We were unable to remove this Safe and open it until Tuesday, the 10th, a period of more than *five days after the fire*. The heat around it was of the most intense character, as its exterior distinctly shows, the iron being badly warped and sprung. The brass knobs and ornamental plates on the doors were entirely *melted off*. The heat closely resembled that of a furnace, for the iron was at *a white heat*. We would add, that a Safe which will preserve its contents in such a fire proves its superiority, and is thoroughly Fire-proof.

Respectfully yours,
GERRISH & PEARSON.

PORTLAND, Maine, July 13, 1866.
Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, No. 251 Broadway, N. Y.:—

Gentlemen:—The large fire which occurred July 4 entirely destroyed our extensive stove manufactory; also our office, which was in a separate wooden building, two stories in height. The safe, one of your Herring's Patent Champion, was in the *second story*; it fell to the ground. We got it out during the fire by means of chains. *It was red hot.* We had it cut open on Saturday. The books and papers contained in it were all preserved. Yours truly,

N. P. RICHARDSON & CO.

PORTLAND, Maine, July 10, 1866.
Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, No. 251 Broadway, New York:—

Gentlemen:—

This once beautiful city has been the scene of the most terrible conflagration ever known in the history of fires on this continent. Fifteen hundred buildings were destroyed, covering an area of more than two hundred acres, reaching a mile and one half in length, by an average of a half mile in width. The building in which we had the office of the Portland Mutual Fire Insurance Company was entirely consumed. We had a large number of books and papers; these, with other valuables, were all locked up in one of your large size "Fire-Proof Safes." We dug it out of the ruins on Saturday, where it remained three days and a half. After cutting it open, to our great surprise and gratification, the contents were preserved in excellent condition; the covers of the books were drawn by the steam of the fire-proof composition. Every line and word in our books and papers are perfectly legible; not a leaf of our books or a paper shows the marks of fire. When we take into consideration the magnitude of this fire, the terrific heat to which your safe was subjected, no water having been thrown on the ruins or on the fire, proves your safe to be perfectly fire-proof. The ordeal through which safes have passed in this severe test, many having been completely burned up, warrant us in saying that too much praise cannot be bestowed on "the Herring," as *every one of your make preserved its contents.*

Respectfully yours, EDWARD SHAW,
Trea. of P. M. F. Ins. Co.

PORTLAND, July 16, 1866.
Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, No. 251 Broadway, N. Y.:—

Gentlemen:—The devastating fire which took place in our city on the afternoon of July 4th, unparalleled in extent and number of buildings destroyed by any fire that ever took place in this country, entirely consumed our large sugar house and office. We were using one of your large size folding-door safes. It was in the *third story* of our office; when the floor gave way it fell into the cellar on a heap of burning sugar, where it remained until Thursday, when we removed it and had it cut open; it contained our general books, valuable papers, insurance policies, a record of our Government bonds, TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS in bank bills, and some currency, all of them were preserved in excellent order—*not a mark of fire on them.* Every line is perfectly legible. The covers of the books were drawn by the steam from the fireproof filling; they can be rebound; the leaves are perfect. This safe was subject to a very severe test. We are very much pleased with the result. It has proved itself perfectly fire-proof, and too much praise cannot be awarded to a safe which stood the test so well.

Respectfully yours,
J. B. BROWN & SONS.

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FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 CHESNUT St.,
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No. 251 BROADWAY, Cor. Murray St.
NEW YORK;
7 24 3t]
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THE NEW STAMP DUTIES
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Collectors and Commissioners of Revenue Taxes, storekeepers, stationers, variety stores, booksellers, news agents, and canvassers should order a supply at once, as they will find them to meet with a rapid sale, as everybody will want and must have a copy of it.

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PROFESSOR BLOT HAS MADE COOKING the rage, and a Cook Book may at present be received with much the same interest as a new novel. Every lady should buy his Lectures at Mercantile Hall.

HOW I MANAGED MY HOUSE ON £200 A YEAR.

If every young housekeeper will read this "Experience" thoughtfully, and embody in her daily life the spirit (not the letter) it teaches, she will find her burden lightened, her trials less, and her home made more joyous and attractive.

1t LORING, Publisher, Boston.

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF FINE OLD English Books, comprising the finest editions, with many of great rarity, together with a rich assortment of French Facetiæ.

B. ASHWORTH,
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N. B.—Old Books bought in large or small quantities or exchanged. 7 26 1tw4p

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AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
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AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF TEAS,

Have taken the Store

NO. 932 ARCH STREET,
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Chapman's former store, where they have opened an immense stock of the purest

TEAS, COFFEES, AND SPICES,

Which they will sell at the very lowest market prices,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Only the best and purest goods sold.

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POSITIVELY NO MISREPRESENTATION

Of an article under any circumstances.

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Without water, lard, or grease.

The best $1·00 and $1·25 Oolong Teas in the country.

Try the Tea Mixture of the American Tea Company, the most delicious in the country, at $1·25.

The very best uncolored Japanese Teas at $1·00, $1·25, and $1·50.

The best and purest roasted Rio Coffee, at 30 cents; the very best imported, 35 cents.

The best and purest Laguayra, Java, and Jamaica Coffee in the country.

Orders received, and sent free to all parts of the city and country.

THE AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
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LONGWORTH'S
DRY CATAWBA WINE.
JUST RECEIVED.
Longworth's Dry Catawba Wine.
FOR SALE BY
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
4 14 §3p] S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

SNOW FLAKE FLOUR.
THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.
DAVIS & RICHARDS,
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FOR GOOD BREAD
ALWAYS USE
STRATTON'S FAMOUS YEAST.
Ask your grocer for it.
Wholesale Agent. WARD J. CAFFEE,
7 12 12t S. E. cor. CHESNUT and FRONT Sts.

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HAVE REMOVED THEIR
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No. 16 South FOURTH Street,
TO
No. 811 CHESNUT St.,

Where they have on hand a large assortment of their celebrated FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, for bank, mercantile or dwelling house use. They are secured by the best locks, are furnished with wrought iron inside doors, are guaranteed free from dampness and never lose their fire proof qualities. It is to the interest of all desiring protection against either fire or burglars, to give us a call before purchasing, as our prices are lower than other makers.

EVANS & WATSON,
7 19 tustu6 4p No. 811 CHESNUT Street.

IMPROVED ELLIPTIC HOOK
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES
OFFICE, No. 923 CHESNUT STREET.

SLOAT SEWING MACHINES, Repaired and proved. [5 5 stuth3m4p

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, }
Thursday, July 26, 1866. }

The Stock Market continues dull, but prices are without any material change. In Government bonds there is very little doing. New 5-20s sold at 104½; old do. at 106½@106¾; and 7·30s at 103¾. 109½ was bid for 6s of 1881 and 98 for 10-40s.

City loans are the most active on the list; the new issue sold largely at 98@98¼, the latter rate an advance of ¼; and old do. at 94¼@94½, no change.

Railroad shares are inactive. Pennsylvania sold at 56, no change; North Pennsylvania at 38, a slight advance; Catawissa preferred at 38, a decline of ⅛ on the closing price last evening; Philadelphia and Erie at 31¼, an advance of ¼; and Minehill at 55¼, an advance of ¼; 121 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 58½ for Norristown; 55½ for Reading; 64½ for Lehigh Valley; and 45 for Northern Central.

City Passenger shares are unchanged. Chesnut and Walnut sold at 55. 45½ was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 21¼ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 38 for Spruce and Pine; and 18¾ for Hestonville.

In Canal shares there is nothing doing. 26¾ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 35½ for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 57 for Lehigh Navigation; 115 for Morris Canal preferred; and 14¾ for Susquehanna Canal.

Bank shares are firmly held at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 32; and Central at 124. 225 was bid for North America; 128 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 142 for Philadelphia; 54 for Commercial; 94 for Northern Liberties; 53 for Penn Township; 54½ for Girard; 65 for City; 40 for Consolidation; 65 for Corn Exchange; and 60 for Union.

Quotations of Gold—10 A. M., 149½; 11 A. M., 149¾; 12 M., 149½; 1 P. M., 149¾.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money is abundant at 5 per cent. on call, and among brokers 5@6 per cent. In commercial paper no change. Best names pass at 5 per cent. at the discount houses, and good at 5½@6 per cent. It is the common belief that Congress will adjourn without further legislation in regard to funding the short currency debt, and leave the Secretary of the Treasury free to continue funding under the plan recently in operation. This mode requires a continued easy money market, and speculators are beginning to shape their course accordingly, and are ready to buy for an advance in most stocks. Exchange is nominal at yesterday's rates."

—The New York *Herald* this morning says:—"The money market remains easy at 4@5 per cent., with the supply in excess of the demand. It does not follow that an abundance of monetary facilities is conducive to a rise in prices on the Stock Exchange; but it may be safely assumed that without them any important 'bull' movement would be impossible, and just now the temper of the street is decidedly in favor of speculation for a rise. The demand for discounts is light, and first-class commercial paper is quoted at 5@6½ per cent. The Western money markets are moderately easy, and at Chicago prime paper passes freely at 10 per cent., while the supply of exchange on New York is inadequate to meet the demand, and the leading bankers have to forward currency daily to this city to maintain their balances. The rates are par buying and 1-10 premium selling, but large amounts are in request among bankers at a premium of 50 cents per thousand."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BEFORE BOARDS.

200 sh Read..... lots 55½	100 sh Cata pf....b30 38¼
200 sh Cata pf....lots 38	100 sh do ..s30wn 38¼
100 sh do ...lots. 38¼	

FIRST BOARD.

$5050 U.S 7·30s July 103¾	$5000 C & A 6s 89.. 94¾
$8000 do.........103¾	$2000 do..m 6s, lts 88
$5000 U S 5-20s 64 . 104½	10 sh Penn R........ 56
$1000 do.....1862 106¾	4 sh N Penna...... 38
$200 do....1862.106½	100 sh Ph & E...... 31¼
$1000 City 6s. R R.. 94½	100 sh do.......c. 31½
$3600 do.....lots. 94¾	100 sh do........c 31½
$200 City 6s new.... 97¾	9 sh Mech Bk lots 32
$1600 do.....lots. 98	10 sh Cen Nat B... 125
$400 do.....mun 98	9 sh Minehill...... 55¼
$10400 do new ks o 98	10 sh Ches& Walnut 55
$5000 do......s5. 98	100 sh Cata pf....b30 38
$4000 Un Can bs.... 24	200 sh do....s5wn 38
$38 Leh Val scrip. 47	

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 City 6s, old.... 94½	8 sh Wilm & B R.. 56¼
$300 do......new 98	100 sh Cata pf....b30 38¼
$1000 Phil. & E 6s.. 91	100 sh do.......s5 38
$2000 U S 10-40s..... 98	100 sh do s5 38
72 sh Penn R....... 56	200 sh do.....b30 38
11 sh do......... 56	100 sh do....b5wn 38
17 sh do......... 56	100 sh do......s30 37⅞
15 sh do......... 56	100 sh do......b30 38
8 sh do......... 56	200 sh do...... b5 37⅞
100 sh Ph & E....... 31¼	100 sh do......b30 38
100 sh 13th & 15th b60 21¾	100 sh do.....b30 38
100 sh Hestonville R 18¾	105 sh do.....b30. 37¾
100 sh Sch. N pf.... 35½	100 sh do.......2d 37⅞

SECOND BOARD

$2500 U S 5-20s. 65...104¼	5 sh Leh Val...... 65½
$1000 Phil 6s new.. 98½	20 sh do......... 64¾
$2000 do.......b5 98½	500 sh Ocean........ 4¾
6 sh Norrist'n R... 58½	500 sh do......... 4¾
15 sh do......... 58½	500 sh do....s30..4·69
10 sh do......... 58½	

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying	*Selling.*
American Gold..............................	149¼	149¾
American Silver, ¼s and ½s...............	140	142
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June, 1864....	13	13¼
" " July, 1864....	12½	12¾
" " August, 1864....	12	12¼
" " October, 1864....	11	11¼
" " Dec., 1864....	10	10¼
" " May, 1865....	7¾	8¼
" " August, 1865....	6¾	6¾
" " Sept., 1865....	5¾	6¼
" " October, 1865....	5¼	5¾

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, July 26.—The receipts of Cloverseed are trifling, but it cannot be quoted over $6·50. Prices of Timothy are rather nominal. Small sales of Flaxseed at $3 45.

There is but little Quercitron Bark here, and No. 1 may be quoted at $35 ₱ ton.

Cotton is quiet. Small sales of middling at 36@36½ cents for upland, and 38 cents for New Orleans.

There is not much activity in Flour, but holders are firm in their demands; sales of 1000 bbls. in lots at $6 87½@7 ₱ bbl. for superfine; $8@8·75 for extra; $9·50@10·50 for Northwestern extra family; $11@11·25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio; $6 50 for condemned; $12 50@14 for fancy lots, according to quality. Rye Flour is very dull; small sales at $5·75 @6. In Corn Meal nothing doing; we quote Pennsylvania at $4·25 ₱ bbl.

There is very little Wheat coming forward, and it is held firmly at the advance noted yesterday. Sales of 1600 bushels fair and prime new red at $2 65@2 70; and 1400 bushels spring at $2·05. Rye is dull at $1. Corn is in fair request, and 2500 bushels sold at 92@93 cents for yellow, and 90 cents for Western mixed. Oats are unchanged; 800 bushels new Delaware sold at 55 cents, and 1200 bushels old light Maryland at 67 cents.

Whisky—The demand is limited; small sales of refilled at $2·24 and Ohio at $2·29.

FIVE YEARS RAILWAY PROFITS.—In 1860 the profits of the railways in Great Britain amounted to £14,579,254. In 1861 this profit increased to £14,722,018, and in 1862 to £14,860,149. Since then the growth of the railway profits have been much more rapid, the total having risen in 1863 to £16,129,163, and in 1864 to £17,911,239. The amount of capital paid up (shares and loans combined) was at the close of 1860 £348,130,127, and at the close of 1864 £425,719,613. The average upon the capital expended was thus, in 1860, 4·18 per cent., and in 1864, 4·20 per cent. In other words, British railways—taking them all round, good, bad, and indifferent—pay about 4¼ per cent. upon the capital engaged in their construction and equipment.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

A DISCREDITABLE STORY SET AT REST.—A week or so ago the Rev. Andrew Manship, of this city, made arrangements to conduct on an excursion to Atlantic City the members of a church and Sabbath School under his charge. He previously wrote to Mr Keats, proprietor of the "Excursion Hall" at that place, to engage entertainment for the party. But when the excursion reached Atlantic City, for some unaccountable reason, the party did not go near Mr. Keats' establishment He thereupon sought the Mayor, but learned from him that he had no legal remedy, inasmuch as the contract was not a formal and complete one.

Subsequently to this a story crept into print to the effect that Mr. Keats procured a warrant against the Rev. Mr. Manship, and had it served upon him just as the excursion train was about starting on the return to this city, and that the whole party were detained until Mr. Manship paid over into Mr Keats' hands $20 to get clear of answering the official summons We are assured that there is no truth whatever in this part of the story The hall kept by Mr. Keats enjoys an excellent reputation among sojourners at the sea-side, and the proprietor is too chary of his reputation to resort to any such measure as was reported.

THE NEW RAILWAY TO FRANKFORD.—The residents of Frankford have long been suffering for the want of increased facilities for reaching the heart of the city. This inconvenience is now removed, as the road of the new Frankford and Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company is at last completed. The cars commence running to-day. At the depot of the Second and Third Streets Company the cars of the Frankford road will connect with those of this line, rendering the passage into town as easy and rapid as could be desired.

The construction of the new road has occupied about one year. Starting from the Second and Third Streets Depot, there is a double track on Frankford road as far as the Bridge. From this point one track follows the main street, and the other Pearl street, which is adjacent to it. The new track is about five miles long, and this added to the length of the Second and Third Street road, will make a continuous line of full fourteen miles. A commodious Depot, with a frontage of eighty feet, and a depth of two hundred feet, is being constructed near the Second and Third Streets Depot. The thousands who reside in Frankford, as well as those who do business along the route are to be congratulated on this increase of their facilities and comforts.

ACCIDENT TO HORSES.—The plank sidewalk, adjacent to the Farmers' Market, on Minor street, between Fourth and Fifth, is an intolerable nuisance. Many of the planks are rotten, and all of them are rickety. About half past 11 o'clock to-day an accident happened from this cause, that might have proved fatal to human life.

Fortunately, only one horse was killed and another frightened entirely out of his wits The two horses were attached to a carriage of Mr. Henry Menchert, who attempted to turn them about by driving upon the sidewalk, when two of the planks gave way. The animals fell into the cellar beneath, making some twelve fet in their descent

A vast crowd of market people and passers-by soon collected. Then a temporary tackle was arranged and the animals were thus brought again to the level of the earth When the living one found his feet resting on *terra firma* he commenced to plunge and roar in a fantastic fashion. The result was a precipitate retreat of the small boys in the vicinity. We deem it high time that this plank nuisance were abated

THE "WIGWAM" UNDER WAY.—The wigwam to be erected for the accommodation of the Convention which assembles in this city next month, is already in process of construction. A large quantity of timber has been collected at the corner of Broad and Wallace streets, and this morning a strong force of workmen appeared upon the scene and broke ground for the structure. The executive committee, having the building in charge, were also present, for the purpose of completing the surveys and giving final directions for the work. The wigwam will be a monster in size, covering nearly the whole of the block formerly used as a skating park. It will have three main entrances, on Broad, Wallace, and Fifteenth streets, respectively.

The rumors flitting about the neighborhood, to the effect that a gang of five hundred boys has been organized under hostile auspices, for the purpose of carrying off all the lumber on the ground to-night, are of course mere rumors, with no foundation save in the excited brain of the individual who first started the sensation story.

AN OUTRAGE.—This morning a man answering to the name of Hugh Moon was before Alderman Lutz, charged with committing an aggravated assault upon a young woman named Catharine Doran. Two or three days ago the plaintiff was walking on the Buck road, in the lower portion of the city, and, having lost her way, she inquired of Moon and four others who were in his company, the way to Eighth and Dickerson streets. Instead of giving her the information, she was knocked down and assaulted by all of them in the most cowardly manner. Moon was the only one arrested, and was committed to answer.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.—Edward Dougherty, who committed an assault and battery with intent to kill an officer some time last winter, was arrested this morning at a lager beer saloon at the corner of Tenth and South streets. Dougherty has been in the hands of the police several times, but has always managed to escape. A man named Quigley attempted to interfere with the officers making the arrest, and was taken into custody. Dougherty was committed to answer, and Quigley was held to answer the charge of interfering with an officer.

SOMETHING NEW.—We have received from Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers their *Counterfeit Detector and Bank Note List* for August 1st. This is one of the most popular, because one of the most reliable publications of the kind in the country. The Messrs. Peterson will publish in a few days a large card-board, on which the new stamp duties under the amended Revenue Laws will be printed and arranged in a manner that will satisfy the inquirer at a glance.

SEA-SHORE.—Families and others, desiring quiet and pleasant accommodations, *at reasonable rates*, can find no more comfortable place than the PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, Cape Island. Situated on the highest point of the Island, it commands a fine view of the ocean, and the guests can enjoy the full benefit of the sea air. Terms, $12 to $15 per week (according to room), including use of carriage to and from depot and landing, and to the beach. Apply at No. 1004 Chesnut street.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Yesterday, a man named Barnard McDermott, intending to go on one of the excursions to Atlantic City via the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, got a little too late for the cars, getting to the station just after the cars were in motion. In attempting to run and jump on he was thrown, and the cars passed over him, severing one of his legs from his body, and injuring him in such a manner that he is not expected to live. He resides in Germantown road, above Master.

PICKPOCKET.—This morning about 5 o'clock, Joseph Moser, a pickpocket, was arrested for relieving a drunken man of his money. The victim was lying drunk in Edward street, between Hancock and Second, and had about $250 in his pocket. Moser was arrested in Second street, above Brown, and taken before Alderman Shoemaker, who held him for a further hearing.

SHOVING THE QUEER.—William H. Walter was arrested for attempting to pass a counterfeit $20 note, purporting to be issued by the First National Bank of Portland, Connecticut, at Sixth and Callowhill streets The counterfeit is well calculated to deceive, although, on close scrutiny, the engraving is found to be very coarse. He was committed in default of $800 bail for a further hearing.

STEALING OYSTERS.—The oystermen have been annoyed very frequently of late by petty thieving from their boats. Yesterday a fellow named William Carslow was arrested while in the act of purloining a basket of oysters. He was taken before Alderman Butler, who held him in $400 to answer.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—This morning, about six o'clock, a man named Smtz, residing at No. 1803 North Sixth street, was thrown from his wagon at Franklin and Wallace streets, and had his leg broken, and was otherwise severely injured. He was removed to his home.

RUN OVER BY A HOSE CARRIAGE.—During the fire at the lamp-black works, near the Wire bridge, a man named John Jarvis was knocked down accidentally, and was run over by the West Philadelphia hose carriage, and was injured very seriously.

WIFE-BEATING.—John Langenbartel, residing in Seventh street, above Brown, was arrested and taken before Alderman Plankinton, charged with beating his wife. He was held in $800 bail to answer at court.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About three o'clock this morning, there was a slight fire in the premises No. 918 North Third street, occupied by Mr. Vanfleet as a confectionery store.

RIOT, AND BOY SHOT.—This morning while two officers were making an arrest, a mob collected in the neighborhood of Twenty-sixth and South streets, and undertook to make a forcible rescue. During the melee a boy named Edward Sheridan, aged twelve years, was shot in Naudain street, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, and almost instantly killed. The Coroner will hold an inquest on his body this afternoon.

FIRE FROM CARELESSNESS.—About half-past eight this morning the house No. 768 Florida street, occupied by Mrs. Murray, was set on fire by a child five years old playing with a box of matches. The fire was extinguished before it had gained much headway, but not before about $200 worth of clothing was destroyed.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.—This morning a man named George Reed, aged 60 years, residing in Sixth street, near the Reading Railroad, hung himself in the woods in Sixth street, above the basin.

CASES OF SUPPOSED CHOLERA.—There were five cases of cholera reported to the Board of Health to-day, all adults. Of these, two died in twenty-four hours and one in twelve hours.

"LIGHTNING BUGS."—

When shades of eve fall round about,
The "lightning bugs" come twinkling out,
And greatly pride themselves, no doubt,
Upon the glare they make;
But through the sunny hours of day
They seem content to sneak away,
While Sol reigns with triumphant ray.
And so we notice take
That the bright fame of Tower Hall
Eclipses competition all!

Summer Clothing—Men's, Youths', and Boys'—all kinds, styles, and sizes, selling at prices lower than the lowest elsewhere.

BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No 518 MARKET STREET.

CLERGYMEN owe it as a duty to their flocks, as well as to themselves, to maintain, as far as may be, a sound state of body. The days are gone when health was considered to be inconsistent with holiness. The nature of their duties imposes upon Clergymen a mode of life not the most compatible to perfect physical health. They live a life too purely sedentary; they use the brain too much, and the muscles too little. Hence, by sympathy the secretive functions are enfeebled, and act imperfectly. To remedy this, medicines are required. So thoroughly is the proprietor of *MARSDEN'S VEGETABLE SANATIVE PILLS* aware of the priceless value to the whole community of the services of this branch of the learned professions, that he will gladly furnish, free of cost, this medicine to clergymen of every denomination, not only for their own personal use, but to be given to those who are unable to purchase, whom they may encounter in their constant rounds of mercy. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

"NEEDLES'
CAMPHOR
TROCHES."

Indispensable to all tourists. Positive cure for Bowel Complaints, Choleraic Diarrhœa, etc. Made only by

C. H. NEEDLES,
TWELFTH AND RACE STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
50 cents per Box. 1 dozen, $5.

SPLENDID CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—It is generally admitted that the cotton-growing lands of the South, particularly those of Texas, are the finest in the world. Perhaps there never was a time when such great inducements were given to those desiring to make an investment as is now offered, Mr. D. U. Barziza being now in this city, and will arrange for the purchase and sale of lands in Texas His office is at No. 132 S. Third street. The land offered is not only suited for cotton, but is the finest grain and grazing country in the world, and is being rapidly settled. Mr. Barziza will remain in this city until the 1st of August.

FAMILIES ABOUT GOING INTO THE COUNTRY, TOURISTS, ETC., should supply themselves with that certain remedy for all Affections of the Bowels, Jayne's Carminative Balsam. A change of climate or water often produces severe cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa, complaints which readily yield to the Carminative Cramps, Colic, Incipient Cholera, and Sour Stomach, are also promptly relieved by this old established remedy, and its effectiveness in this class of complaints should induce every one to keep a bottle within reach. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

THE PEOPLE have been so much imposed upon by several worthless Sarsaparillas, that we are glad to be able to recommend a preparation which can be depended on as containing the virtues of that invaluable medicine, and is worthy of the public confidence. DR. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA cures when anything can cure the diseases that require an alterative medicine.

IF CHOLERA COMES, no one can be sure of avoiding it by fleeing to the country. Those who leave the city also place themselves at a distance from medical advice; they should, therefore, have with them, ready for instant use, a medicine whose efficacy is known and proved. Such a medicine is preeminently *MARSDEN'S ASIATIC CHOLERA CURE.* Provided with this, and not neglecting the ordinary sanitary precautions, we need be under no serious apprehension should the disease make its appearance upon our shores. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

7·30s, 5-20s,
GOLD AND SILVER,
COMPOUND INTEREST AND UNCURRENT BANK
NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD, BY
DREXEL & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

DON'T WASTE YOUR TIME this hot weather in bargaining over a suit of clothes for a half an hour, but go to Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental, where the lowest price is marked on the goods, and take them away.

THE SOUL OF FLOWERS.—Poetry has given this title to the living breath of fragrant blossoms, and this floral soul—this quintessence of olfactory luxuries—exists, in its full perfection, in Phalon's "Night-blooming Cereus."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

PRICES REDUCED.—Photographs of superior execution and finish. Persons desiring Photographs of any style can select from superb specimens at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufacturers. Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 730 Chesnut street.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES. 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

"lubricative packing for steam engines.—for terms see 723 chesnut st., phila., and 26 dey st., new york."

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No 730 Chesnut street.

POPULAR TAILORING.—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

GARDNER—PATTON.—On the 25th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. F. R. Harbaugh, THAD. S. GARDNER, M. D., of Hollidaysburg, Pa., to Miss ANNA, daughter of Price J. Patton, Esq., of this city.

McCAMBRIDGE—McGINNIS.—On the 11th of July, by the Rev. J. B. Tombes, Mr SAMUEL McCAMBRIDGE to Miss ELLEN M. McGINNIS, all of this city. No cards.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On the 24th instant, after a short illness, JOSEPH ALLEN, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1244 Otis street, on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, Kensington.

BUTLER.—On the 25th instant, CLINTON BUTLER, son of Abbie and the late Courtland Butler, in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Adelphi Lodge, No. 22, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his mother's residence, No. 1123 Harmer street, on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

GRAFF.—On the morning of the 24th instant, WILLIAM, son of Joseph and Mary Graff, in the 27th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, also the Shiffler Hose Company, and the Fire Department in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his father's residence, No. 904 S. Third street, on Friday afternoon, the 27th instant, at 4 o'clock, without further notice.

HAVENS.—July 26th, in the 3d year of her age, BLANCHE, only child of Willis D. and Hannie A. Havens.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock, Monday, July 30th, from her parents' residence, No. 316 North Twenty-first street.

JENNISON.—On Tuesday evening, July 24, 1866, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. General D. B. Birney, Birney Place, West Philadelphia, WILLIAM JENNISON, Sr., in the 71st year of his age.

JONES.—On the morning of the 24th instant, MARY, wife of Ira Jones, in the 63d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her residence, Green lane, near the Baptist Church, Manayunk, on Friday, the 27th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Leverington Cemetery.

McCRACKEN.—On the 23d instant, LIZZIE daughter of Thomas and Letitia McCracken, in the 17th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1246 Howard street, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

NIXON.—On the 25th instant, SUSIE H., wife of Theodore A. Nixon, in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother-in-law, Mrs. W. A. S. Nixon, Ridge avenue, near the 8-mile stone, on Saturday, 28th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Leverington Cemetery.

SOORD.—On the 24th instant, after a lingering illness, JOSEPHINE, wife of John Soord, and daughter of Charles and Sarah Sanders, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her parents' residence, No 19 Davis street, Nicetown, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment at Germantown.

RAILROAD CONDUCTORS' POCKET Punch Plyers, and several styles of Shoe Punch Plyers, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

WIRE DISH COVERS OF ROUND, OVAL, and oblong patterns, for protecting food from flies, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

CARPET STRETCHERS OF FOUR KINDS, Upholsterers' Hammers, various patterns Carpet Hammers, Carpet Tacks with large heads and made of tough swede's iron, and the common kinds, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY,
THE
AMERICAN,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK ALL PAID UP IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS now on hand, amount to over

$1,500,000.

Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,	William J. Howard,
J. Edgar Thomson,	Samuel T. Bodine,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
Hon James Pollock,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	Hon Joseph Allison,
P. B. Mingle,	Isaac Hazlehurst.
I. M. Whilldin,	

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President.
JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer. 7 7½

A DESIRABLE
UNITED STATES INVESTMENT.

United States Thirty-Year Registered Six Per Cent. Bonds,
FOR SALE AT A VERY LOW PRICE.

These Bonds cannot be paid off before 1896.

CALL, OR ADDRESS,
DREXEL & CO.,
7 23 6t5p No. 34 South THIRD Street.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE FIRM OF CHASE, SHARPE & THOMSON is this day dissolved by limitation. The business of the late firm will be settled by their successors, Sharpe & Thomson.

General Partners {PLINY E. CHASE, CHARLES SHARPE, EDGAR L. THOMSON.
Special Partner, J. EDGAR THOMSON.
Philadelphia, July 24, 1866.

* We, the undersigned, will continue the Iron Foundry business, at the old stand, No. 209 N. SECOND Street, under the name and style of SHARPE & THOMSON.
CHARLES SHARPE.
EDGAR L. THOMSON.
Philadelphia, July 24, 1866. 7 25 6t*

BIOKRENE,
OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK—YOUTH TO THE AGED

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FOURTH EDITION

THE CHOLERA.

Its Ravages in Savannah.

Thirteen Deaths and Twenty-eight New Cases.

SAVANNAH, July 25.—Thirteen deaths from cholera are reported among the soldiers at Tybee Island, and twenty-eight new cases. One soldier was shot while trying to desert.

There are no new cases on board the steamer *San Salvador*, or in the city.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 26.

Senate.

The credentials of Mr. Patterson, Senator elect from Tennessee, were taken from the table and read.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.)—I move that these credentials be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with a view to inquire whether Mr Patterson can take the oath required by act of Congress and the rule of the Senate.

Mr. Cowan, (Pa.)—Mr. President, I suppose Mr. Patterson will be the best judge of that, whether he can take the oath or not. The Senate can hardly inquire whether a man can take an oath or not.

Mr. Sumner.—In support of that motion I beg to call the attention of the Senate to the precedent of the Thirty-seventh Congress, second session, in the case of Benjamin Stark, Senator elect from Oregon. I have a memorandum here, as follows:—

"When his credentials were presented, on January 6th, 1862, Mr. Fessenden moved that the oath be not administered to him, but that his credentials be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary."

It will be remembered that the occasion of that motion was that there was reason to believe that Mr Stark had expressed disloyal sentiments. The reference to the Judiciary Committee was for an inquiry into the facts. It appears that at a subsequent day, January 16, this motion was agreed to and on the 7th of February, more than a month after the presentation of the credentials, Mr. Harris, from the Committee, made a report, with the following resolution:—

Resolved, That Benjamin Stark, of Oregon, appointed Senator by the Governor thereof, is entitled to take the Constitutional oath of office

And this resolution was amended by adding thereto:—"Without prejudice to any subsequent proceedings in the case." And as so amended it was agreed to on the 24th of February, 1862

The oath was then taken, and Mr. Stark took his seat.

Now, sir, I have been assured, and other Senators have been assured, by more than one gentleman from Tennessee, that Mr. Patterson has acted as a Judge under the Rebel authorities, and that in that capacity he took the oath of allegiance, or some equivalent oath to the Rebel Government.

In holding office under the rebel Government, he has disqualified himself, of course, from holding a seat in this Chamber, at least until the existing law of the land has been changed. Under these circumstances, sir, and following the approved precedent of the Senate, I have submitted the motion which is now before the body

Mr. Johnson (Md.)—What is the motion?

The Chair (Mr. Foster)—The motion is that these credentials be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, to make the inquiries named by the Senator from Massachsetts.

Mr. Johnson—I was not fortunate enough to hear what the inquiry was

Mr. Sumner—To inquire whether or not he can take the oath required by law.

Mr. Johnson—I do not see how the Judiciary Committee can make the inquiry or decide on that matter. It must be decided by the gentleman for himself, subject to the responsibilities of committing perjury.

Mr. Sherman (Ohio)—I would inquire if, in the language of the resolution admitting Tennessee, it is not declared that Senators and Representatives shall be admitted when they take the oath required by law?

Mr. Johnson—I was about to ask that same question of the Chair, whether the resolution admitting Tennessee has not that clause in it My recollection is that it has. It is not denied that Mr. Fowler and Mr. Patterson were duly elected Senators from Tennessee. I consider that question settled.

House of Representatives.

The House met at 11 A. M. Several motions to dispense with the reading of the Journal were made, but Mr. Wentworth objected, and said he would insist upon his objection so long as the proposition was pending to vote $5000 a year to members. He wanted to consume time and defeat that project.

Mr. O'Neill (Pa.), from the Committee on Commerce, reported a joint resolution to continue the act further to provide for the safety of passengers on steam vessels so as not to apply to boats used exclusively as steam-tugs or tow-boats. Read three times and passed.

Mr. Ferry, on leave, introduced a bill amendatory of the Pre-emption and Homestead laws, so as not to exclude from its benefits half-breed or other Indians in Michigan, who are disconnected with tribal relations. Read three times and passed.

Mr. Rice (Me.), on suspension of the rules, introduced a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to contract with Miss Vennie Ream for a life-size model and statue of the late President Lincoln, to be executed by her, the price not to exceed $10,000. Read three times, and passed.

Mr. Moorhead (Pa.), from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back the Senate bill for the relief of John Hastings, late surveyor, and depository of public moneys at Pittsburg. Passed.

On motion of Mr. Hogan, the Committee of the Whole was discharged from the further consideration of the Senate bill to authorize the refunding of taxes overpaid on the estimates of the previous year's business, and the bill was brought before the House and passed.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate bill, pending at the adjournment last night, to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the States of Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific coast, the corporation to be designated the Pacific and Atlantic Railroad Company.

Mr. Price, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported several amendments, changing the names of corporations, and making other changes in the bill, which were agreed to.

Mr. Wentworth moved to amend by striking out the names of all members of Congress as corporators, which was agreed to.

Mr. Lawrence (Ohio) wished to offer an amendment, reserving to Congress the power to fix the rates of charge for freight and passengers, but Mr. Price refused to allow it to be offered.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa) inquired how much land this bill granted per mile and in the aggregate.

Mr. Price could give no definite answer, but said the grant would be about the same as that of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

He added that the Northern Pacific Road was not allowed to go further south than the forty-fifth parallel, and as the road would run on the thirty-fifth parallel there would be a width of three hundred to four hundred miles between each of the three lines, Northern, Central, and Southern, so that they would not be competing lines. The bill was passed—Yeas, 60; nays, 44

The two joint rules prohibiting bills from being sent by either House to the other within the last three days of the session, were, on motion of Mr. Kuykendell suspended for the rest of the session.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported last Tuesday from the Committee on Claims, authorizing the payment of the rewards for the capture of Jeff. Davis and the assassins of President Lincoln.

Mr. Delano offered a substitute, following the award of Judge Holt.

Mr. Driggs offered an amendment following the award of the War Department in regard to the captors of Booth and Harold, giving $3570 to Colonel Baker, $7500 to Lieutenant Doherty, $4000 to each of the Detectives; to Sergeant Corbett and the other sergeant of the party, $2545; to the corporal $2291·09, and to the privates $2036.

Mr. Stevens protested against $7500 paid to Colonel Baker, a man who be said was not out of this city at the time, and who made more money out of the war than any other man.

Mr. Driggs said that Baker was building a large hotel in Lansing, Michigan, and he was informed out of money made in the war.

Indian Difficulties.

ST. LOUIS, July 26.—Advices from Fort Sully say that the Indians with whom a treaty was recently made, had driven back a party of soldiers sent by Colonel Rivers to build a fort in the interior. The Indians claimed that an attempt to build a fort on their ground was in violation of the treaty.

Missouri Politics.

ST. LOUIS, July 26.—Governor Fletcher has addressed a letter to the Secretary of the State Central Committee, urgently recommending the appointment of thoroughly radical delegates to the Southern Union Convention to be held at Philadelphia in September next.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Stocks are better. Chicago and Rock Island, 97¾; Illinois Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 82½; New York Central, 104½; Reading, 110¾; Hudson River, 120; Missouri 6s, 79½; Erie, 64¾; Western Union, 55¼; United States 6s, 1867, 129¼; United States Coupons of 1881, 109; do., 1862, 106¾; do. 1864, 104½; do. 1865, 104½; Ten-forties, 98¾; Treasury 7 3 10, 103½@103¾; Gold, 149¾. Sterling Exchange quiet.

THE BALL SEASON AT SARATOGA.

Letter from "Jennie June"—Soiree Dansante at the Union Hotel—Brilliant Display of Beauty and Fashion—How the Ladies were Dressed, Etc.

SARATOGA, July 25.—There was a ball at the Union House last night, which was remarkable for the beauty and elegance of the ladies present, and which displayed some very fine toilettes. The ball was given in the opera house attached to the hotel.

These balls are quite a feature of the hotel; there is all the freedom and absence of strict formality necessary to enjoyment, combined with the perfect tone of good breeding in a private party. The rules of *entree* are rigid, and the name of every person must be known who is allowed to enter the ball-room.

Among the notabilities present were Madame le Vert and her two daughters. Madame le Vert was dressed in an evening dress of striped silk, dove-color and white, with low bodice, trimmed with lace, and short sleeves, which displayed her still fine bust and rounded arms to great advantage. A benoiton of silver chains was arranged as a head-dress and necklace

Her daughters wore high white dresses, puffed with lace, and ornamented with colored ribbons

One of the most elegant dresses in the room was worn by Mrs. Powers, of New York. It was a light green moire antique, of superb quality, cut pompadour, and trimmed with rich lace, laid on flat. A rich lace chemisette and point-lace shawl were worn with the dress Another beautiful toilette was composed of corn colored moire antique, with scarf of point-lace.

Two very striking looking girls, Misses Daniels, of Baltimore, were dressed in "water" green silk, with upper skirts or tunics, forming a peplum, and wide scarfs of tulle, arranged *a la* Marie Antoinette, over low bodies. Their light hair was coiled high and massed and frizzed in the wonderful way in which girls have now of getting up their hair.

Another young lady who attracted attention was Miss Jennings, of New Orleans. She was dressed in white tarlatan, with innumerable small flounces and puffings, and was supposed to be a bride from her white rose-buds and orange blossoms, but this was not the case.

There was a veritable bride, however, whose brimming over pleasure and happiness it was good to see. Her dress was a bewildering mass of white flouncing and floating material, with long scarf tied at the back, and scarf looping up one side of the skirt, and little bells, which were evidently "joy-bells," tinkling at her wrists; she had light hair, and wore it *en masse*, and she was undoubtedly in her honeymoon, and was doing just as she pleased. "Won't you *please* get it for me? Oh, *do*, there's a dear," she urged upon her husband.

"But, my dear," that reluctant individual replied, "I don't know where it is, or where your keys are."

"Oh, never mind, they are in the top drawer, or perhaps on the floor; please *do* get it, and don't be long."

And with these indefinite instructions the obedient husband marched off to get "it," wherever it was. Pity the honeymoon would not last always.

A half evening dress of black silk, with jet sultana jacket, trimmed with white cluny lace laid on flat, and small hanging pearl sequins, was found very becoming to the wearer, a stylish brunette, who wore a string of large pearls across her dark hair, and brought back from under the chignon as a necklace. A white belt attached to the skirt was dotted with beads, and white waist, with long puffed sleeves, completed the costume.

A dress of bright blue gros grain was made in the same style, and trimmed with cluny lace upon the skirt, as well as upon the jacket, but instead of sequins, little hanging silver bells were attached

These little bells are a very recent Parisian novelty, and produce quite a sensation.

A remarkable trio, which excite attention everywhere, and are generally set down as distinguished foreigners, consist of a well-known sewing machine man, his wife, and daughter. The gentleman wears his hair long, under a broad-brimmed Panama hat; the ladies also wear their hair low down upon their foreheads and necks, curled and frizzed in a peculiarly rough-and-tumble, yet to them not unbecoming, manner.

The trails of the dresses are enormous, and it requires no little skill and practice, on the part of gentlemen, to dodge in and out among them, without tripping or catching their feet in the lace or muslin. Yet in large rooms they do not look so immense, after all—they are simply *distingue*. A dress of an ordinary length, a little more than touching the floor, looks common.

There are a great many very beautiful and stylish women at the Union; but decidedly the honors are carried off by three tall stately girls from the sunny South—who dress always in black—not because they have lost a relative, but as mourning for the loss of the Confederacy. They do not attend any of the balls, and are very quiet and undemonstrative, but their dignified, graceful forms, and pale, but beautiful faces, set off by their tasteful and elegant, but always sombre dress, mark them wherever they go.

There are many families stopping here, more than ever before. One Cuban gentleman, for himself, wife, child, and servants, pays $40 per day, for which he has, among other privileges, private table. His wife is a beautiful creole, only too white—that pallid white that is painful to see. There is a ball at the Clarendon to night, of which I may be able to send you some notes. JENNIE JUNE.

GENERAL THOMAS' STAFF.—Major-General Thomas, commanding the Military Division of the Tennessee, has just announced in general orders the following officers composing his staff:—Brevet Brigadier-General W. D. Whipple, Major and A. A. G., Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff; Captain George W. Howard, Assistant Adjutant-General; Brevet Major J. P. Willard, First Lieutenant 17th United States infantry, Aide-de-Camp; Brevet Major S. C. Kellogg, Second Lieutenant 18th United States infantry, Aide-de-Camp; Brevet Colonel A. Von Schrader, Major and A. A. G., Assistant Inspector-General; Brevet Major-General J. L. Donaldson, Colonel and Q. M., Chief Quartermaster; Brevet Major E. B. Kirk, Captain and A. Q. M., to be Staff Quartermaster, in addition to his duties as Quartermaster at the Depot of Nashville; Brevet Major-General Robert W. Johnson, Major 4th United States cavalry, Acting Judge Advocate and Provost Marshal-General; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. Hough, Captain 19th United States infantry, Chief Commissary of Musters.

THE LAST "NEW THING IN BONNETS."—The Parisian ladies have made a new and startling invention in dress. They have made bonnets smaller and smaller and beautifully less, until at last they consist of nothing more than a ribbon round the head with a veil attached to it. The veil is generally black.

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SOUND AND SENSE.

From the New York Galaxy.

A recent work quotes the statement of M. Alibert, a French medical writer, to the effect that the languages of different nations are sometimes only imitations of the cries of the animals of the country. "My illustrious friend, Bernardin de Saint Pierre," says M. Alibert, "has himself made this observation. He remarks, for example, that the language of the English resembles the whistling of the birds which inhabit the shores of their island; he adds that the Dutch imitate the croaking of the frogs with which their marshes abound; that the Hottentot clucks like the ostrich, and that the Patagonian reproduces the melancholy roaring of the sea." It must have occurred to acute observers that the various gutteral tones which may be distinguished in any enthusiastic and voluble assemblage of Teutons, when divested of any sense that might be conveyed by them to accustomed ears, bear surprising resemblance to the concerts of frogs which we hear in country roads; and that their singing, though sonorous and grand, has a kind of association to the ear with that "frog song," containing so many rugged and explosive consonant sounds, which used to be rendered with much applause at the minstrel halls.

Occasionally of an evening, in former days, I have heard a very bulky frog ripping out what seemed to be those very "seventeen-cornered old High-German oaths" which were spoken of in a late number of *The Galaxy*. This does not at all prove the theory above enunciated; but, whether that theory be correct or not, the comparison of the English tongue to the notes of birds is a testimony to its euphony. The Arabs, it is said, universally refer to Europeans as speaking the language of birds. Our spoken language is an eminently mechanical affair, its variations depending strictly on the variations of the organs of speech; and it is a quaint and not impossible supposition that these organs in different lands, acted on by the peculiar influences of climate, food, training, etc., might assume that organization which should make their tones harmonize with the prevalent voices of nature. Why, for instance, might not the organs of a human race, as well as the aperture of a sea shell, be so charged with insensible influences, as, after the lapse of time, to reproduce spontaneously the roar and moan of the ocean?

Many of the sounds of our letters can be produced by artificial means. An article in an English periodical, reporting Mr. Alexander Melville Bell's system of Visible Speech, or Universal Language, mentions how, many years ago, Von Kempelen obtained the vowel sounds by adapting a reed to the bottom of a funnel-shaped cavity, and placing his hand in various positions within the funnel; also imperfect imitations of *l*, *m*, and *p* by a hollow, oval box, in two portions, representing jaws; and, by constructing an artificial mouth of a bell-shaped piece of caoutchouc, nostrils of two tin tubes, and lungs in the form of a rectangular wind-chest, produced, with more or less completeness, the familiar sounds of *n*, *d*, *g*, *k*, *s*, *j*, *v*, *l*, and *e*. By combining these he produced the words opera, astronomy, etc., and the sentences, "Vous etes mon ami," "Je vous aime de tout mon cœur." Professor Willis states that the vowel sounds can be produced by throwing a current of air upon a reed in a pipe, and shortening or lengthening the pipes for the different vowels. We are told that the earliest method of writing was by pictures for visible objects, and suggestive characters for abstract ideas—as a circle for eternity. Mr. Bell, without going as far back as this, proposes to write by sound, and to make the letters of his alphabet express the position of the vocal organs while uttering them. "Mr. Bell," it is said, "finds thirty symbols sufficient to denote all the two hundred varieties of vowel and consonant sounds. Each symbol has a name which does not include the sound of the letter, but merely describes its form. The learner has thus at first only to recognize pictures. But the name of the symbol also expresses the arrangement of the mouth which produces the sound, so that when the symbol is named the organic formation of its sound is named at the same time. In order that thirty symbols may denote two hundred sounds, Mr. Bell has adopted certain modes of classification. All vowels receive a common generic symbol; all consonants another; vocality and whisper have their respective symbols; so have inspiration, retention, and expulsion of breath; so have the touching and the variation of the several vocal organs; so have the lips, the palate, the pharynx, the glottis, and the different parts of the tongue; so has the breathing of sounds through the nostrils or through nearly closed teeth. There are thirty of these generic meanings altogether, and they are combined to make up letters, every part of every letter having a meaning." In a test of this alphabet, Mr. Bell's son "uttered a great variety of sounds—whispered consonants, vocal consonants, vowels, diphthongs, nasal vowels, interjections, inarticulate sounds, animal sounds, mechanical sounds—all of which are susceptible of being represented in printed or written symbols. Then, the son being out of the room, several gentlemen came forward and repeated short sentences to Mr. Bell, some in Arabic, some in Persian, some in Bengali, some in negro patois, some in Gaelic, some in Lowland Scotch, some in Norfolk dialect; Mr. Bell wrote down the sounds as he heard them. The son was then called in, and, looking attentively at the writing, repeated the sentences with an accuracy of sound and intonation which seemed to strike those who were best able to judge as being very remarkable." Mr. Bell states that, beside the members of his own family, only three persons have been made acquainted with the symbols; but he is willing to surrender his private rights for the good of the public, on condition that the cost of introducing the system may be undertaken at public expense.

We believe we violate no confidence in stating that a system of language has recently been discovered, and is now being developed, not very far from this city, which claims to be founded on spontaneities, intuitions, and relations a good deal wider and deeper than the handful of gristle and meat that constitute the vocal organs. This new language, we believe, is to include, by its own organic logic, astonishing capabilities for calculations of various sorts. It also applies to each thing a name which arises by innate self-interpretation (so to speak) out of the essence of the thing. Two successive names have already arisen in this manner for this language, out of the essence of it. The first was Ticklewa, accent on the first syllable. The second, or improved name, which is that now used, is more rotund; something liked "Oolongwa."

A thoroughly practical system of this sort would be infinitely convenient if it could be brought into general use. Novelists and descriptive writers who study sound and dialect to give distinctiveness and reality to their characters, find our alphabets inadequate to convey the ludicrous varieties of pronunciation which we hear in every-day life. All the dots, and dashes, and figures of the orthoepists, and the system of respelling used in most of the dictionaries are unable to effect this. But how much point and life might be infused into descriptive writing if we could express whispers, inspiration, retention or expulsion of the breath, vocal consonants, nasal vowels, interjections, animal and mechanical sounds, as it is said may be done by this new system!

How great the effort is to make the sound of words correspond with the idea expressed, is seen in all good writers. When Milton desires to picture the dire conflict between the angels, he makes his sentences rumble over harsh and rugged consonants:—

"But soon obscured with smoke all heaven appeared,
From those deep-throated engines belched, whose roar
Embowelled with outrageous noise the air
And all her entrails tore, disgorging foul
Their devilish glut, chained thunderbolts, and hail
Of iron globes."

To express an opposite idea his sentences glide on vowels:—

"And all the while harmonious airs were heard."

Bacon says:—"The trembling of water hath resemblance to the letter *l*; quenching of hot metals to the letter *z*; snarling of dogs with the letter *r*; the noise of screech owls with the letter *sh*; voice of cats with the diphthong *eu*; voice of cuckoos with the diphthong *ou*; sounds of strings with the diphthong *ng*." This analyzation—or, rather, onomatopœia—might be carried much further. The idea of bubbling is well expressed by the word, but Shakespeare, in a well-known verse, adds the *l*'s and *b*'s until, when read by fine elocutionists, we almost hear the sound of the water:—

"For a charm of powerful trouble
Like a hell-broth boil and bubble
Double, double toil and trouble
Fire burn and cauldron bubble."

The description of a yielding, wavy motion is intensified by the sound of *l*, as in the phrase, "wallowing unwieldy," used by Milton. The letter *r* is well used to express harsh, grating, rattling noises, and has a narrower and quicker sound than *l*. Thus:—

"Such bursts of horrid thunder,
Such groans of roaring wind and rain—"

So *s*, *z*, *sh*, *zh*, express all hissing and sharp sounds, as in Collins' "Evening:"—

"Save where the weak-eyed bat
With short shrill shriek flies by "on leathern wings.""

A similar effect in a line of the poet Percival indicates a curious bluntness of ear, or else carelessness for music in words. In a poem intended to suggest any ideas rather than things sharp or hissing, Percival sings—or rather whistles:—

"On thy fair boSom, Silver lake,
The wild Swan Spreads hiS Snowy Sail."

A hum, a murmur, the vibration of a harp-string, or any similar sound, is best expressed by the letters *m*, *n*, *ng*. Sudden surprise seems to have an association with *st*, as in Spenser:—

"With staring countenance stern, as one astound,
And staggering steps, to meet what sudden stour
Had wrought that horror strange, and dared his
dreaded power."

So the emotion of fear, in which the voice sinks to a whisper, is better expressed by such letters as *h*, *f*, *t*, *p*, *k*, than by *v*, *d*, *b*, *g*, etc. Long vowels describe slow motions, as:—

"The lowing herds wind slowly o'er the lea."

Short vowels describe quickness, as, for instance, the short *i* in the following:—

"Therefore do nimble pinioned doves draw love,
And therefore has the wind swift Cupid's wings."

An Alexandrine line full of long vowels to express slow motion, is the commonest illustration of sound aiding sense, as in Dryden's "Æneid:"—

"Majestic moves along, and awful peace maintains."

Other instances might be given at length.

The orthoepists, it seems, are not yet agreed as to the sounds in our commonest letters and words, for Mr. Caleb Bates Josselyn has just published a pamphlet in which is unfolded the plan of a new pronouncing dictionary. We are told that in the passage of the voice from *m* to *s* we unavoidably pronounce *p*, showing that there is no difference in the common rapid pronunciation of glimce and glimpse; in the passage from *n* to *s* we pronounce *t*, showing sense and cents, false and faults, to be the same; in the passage from *ng* to *s* and *ng* to *th*, *k* is developed, making kings and length really kingks and lenkth. The words combs and limb, adding *s* to themselves in the plural, redeem their *b* from silence; and *b* would be *p*, as above, if the *s* were not flattened into *z*. *Sh* we are told is *sy*, as in "I shell" (Ice yell), "I miss you" (I mishyu.) *Wh* is really *hw*, as you will see by prefixing *h* to wine, and making it hwine, or, as we absurdly spell it, whine. And so on.

To show the peculiarities of pronunciation among men of different dialects, and among foreigners attempting to speak our language, would require too much space to be attempted in this article. It is curious, however, to observe the law of compensation that operates in almost all cases of mispronunciation. The cockney banishes *h* from heaven, but gives it a place in earth. The *v* that is dropped when the wictuals come upon the table, finds a local habitation in the vine that is drank afterwards, and the missing *w* had already fitted the gap that was left by the *v*. The Dutchman interchanges *f* for *v*, *t* for *d* and *p* for *b*, as was noticed when a worthy adopted citizen was attempting to explain the difference between two swine, the smallest of which was the oldest. "The little big," he said, "is the piggest." His *frau* interposed a correction. "You will excuse him," she said, "he no speak coot English. He no mean the little big is de piggest, but de youngest little big is de oltest." The countryman enjoys himself in walking among the meaders with Elizar by his side; and cannot endure the "airy" individual who, having remained during the Wintah in the city, takes his country trip in the Summah; yet in the wonderful operation of natural laws the one uses the *r*'s which the other passes by without notice. So, when our country cousin drops a termination from nothin' and somethin', there are some in the city who add the wandering *ng* to garding and founting, or in lieu of that give the curtailed words a new letter and make them nothink and somethink.

In the mouths of some speakers and actors, with aggravated attacks of elocution, who desire to display the sonorous tones of their voice, the sounds of the language undergo strange contortions. The liquids, *r*, *l*, *m*, and *n*, especially suffer. The Fourth-of-July orator extends his right arm, rolls his eyes upwards in a fine "fine frenzy" and exclaims:—"Ullovel-ly art-ah thou, oh gallo-rious ulland! M-mighty, m-m-a-are-vel-ious and m-magnificent n-nation! Beyu-tiful-l be-yond powerrr of th' pa-a-ainter's pencil to picturrre! The urrefuge of strruggul-ling hu-u-manity!" He adds as many new letters as the boys in their "hog latin," which is made use of to mystify eavesdroppers. A boy asking a friend to go with him says, "Wig-ge you-ge go-ge wig-ge me-ge?" The other, replying in the negative says, "Noge, Ige woge."

The "ah" at the end of the word is peculiar to religious speakers; and very many other affected pronunciations spring up in the pulpit and the prayer-meeting, marring the effect of good teachings and furnishing opportunities to scoffers. Many well-intentioned laymen think it is an evidence of earnestness to get entirely out breath in their prayers, making no pauses, and drawing in frequent and hasty supplies of breath through the medium of those dreadful oh's, which, I think, are worse than those "dreadful ur's" of which Holmes speaks. I remember a good and eloquent preacher who used always to pray—and I mention it not frivolously—in beautiful words of Scripture, as follows:—"Awake-ah! awake-ah! oh, arm of the Lord-ah, and put on strength. Gird-ah thou thy sword-ah to thy thigh-ah, victorious King, and ride-ah thou forth-ah in thy gaw-awspel charriot cong-kerring and to cong-ker-ah," etc.

But the tragedy pronunciation of the theatres is worse than all.

"When the lorn damsel, with a frantic screech,
Cries, 'Help, kyind heaven!' and drops upon her knees.
On the green—baise—beneath the (canvas) trees—
See to her side avenging valor fly—
'Ha! villain! draw! Now, terraitorr, yield or die!'"

It will be seen that there is a predilection on the stage for the Walkerian pronunciation of kind. Here are other specimens:—

"How-now-ye-se-kurret-bla-ack-and-mid-night Haags!"
"Me harse! Me harse! Me kyingdom for a harse!"
"M-m-mis creant! Now-be-me-so-o-wl, kurraven wr-r-r-retch!"

The mere resemblance in the pronunciation of many words furnishes to the language all its rhymes. The identity in pronunciation of different words or the double meaning of the same word furnishes all our puns. These subjects would require too much space to be treated of in this article. A whimsical effect is produced in various ways by a similarity of pronunciation. Moore has this enigma in his Diary:—My first is a dropper, my second a propper, and my whole a whopper. The answer is "Falstaff." A California divine being asked, after a trip to Silver Land, what he thought of the country, replied, "There are but three things at Washoe, sir—big mines, little mines, and whiskey shops; in other words, ophir holes, gopher holes, and loafer holes." A traveller interrogating a backwoodsman, received brief but pertinent answers, thus:—"Whose house is this?" "Moggs's." "Of what built?" "Logs." "Any neighbors?" "Frogs." "What is the soil?" "Bogs." "The climate?" "Fogs." "What do you live on?" "Hogs." "How do you catch them?" "Dogs." The following reply is still briefer, for it answers two questions at once:—"Here, Biddy, me darlint, what's the time o'night, and where's the pertaty pudding?" "It's eight, sir!" It is said to be an actual fact that a boat some time ago passed up the Ohio river named the *Cherrystone*, from Redstone, bound to Limestone, loaded with millstones and grindstones, and commanded by Thomas Stone.

There is a poetical account somewhere of a sailor man who (in the ditty) answers a hail, thus:—

"I'm Jonathan Homer, master and owner,
Of the schooner *Mary Ann*.
She comes from Piankatank, laden with oak-plank,
And bound for Surinam."

A tolerable antithesis is produced in the following by the mere pronunciation:—

"The Yankee widow heaves a sigh, then (eminently practical) mayhap constructs a pie;
The Hindoo widow utters moan and cry, and then constructs a pyre.
The first from men evokes not e'en a 'fie!'
The last from stolid wood evokes a fire."

Echo verses have occasionally amused the most erudite writers in moments of leisure, though they have also met with some ridicule. Butler speaks of them as—

"Small poets' splay-foot rhymes
That make her (Echo) in their ruthful stories
To answer to int'rogatories,
And most unconscionably depose
To things of which she nothing knows."

Yet he immediately attempts some echo verses himself, and produces very poor ones. A witty French poet makes good use of them in the following:—

Pour nous plaire, un plumet
Met
Tout en usage.
Mais on trouve souvent
Vent
Dans son langage.
On y voit des Commis
Mis
Comme des Princes
Apres etre venus
Nuds
De leurs Provinces.

Here is an excellent echo verse:—

"What are they who pay three guineas
To hear a tune of Paganini's?
Echo—Pack o' ninnies."

Dr. Harrington wrote some curious punning words for a well-known glee, whose music is, I believe by Callcott. The first lines of it are:—

"Ah how, Sophia, can you leave
Your lover, and of hope bereave," etc.

This is to be sung with a vociferous conflagratory emphasis as if it began—

"A house a-fire! Can you leave?"

Suggesting the ridiculous idea of a person hesitating whether to leave or not, under such circumstances.

In like manner another stanza begins—

"Go fetch the Indian's borrowed plume,"

which is to be sung some what as if it were

"Go fetch the engines—"

We should judge charitably of those ludicrous pronunciations which arise from physical misfortunes. Of this class is probably the lisp; though it has been stated that some ladies affect it under the impression that it makes them look interesting, and is even better than Mrs. Merdle's "prunes and prism," to give a pretty position to the lips. It is further said that girls lisp because they wish to be kissed and I have been informed of an instance in which a gentleman relating this to a young lady whose enunciation was usually distinct, was answered by her, "Tho I've heard thay." A cold in the head has a very unpleasant effect upon the voice, as the following serenade by a lover so afflicted will illustrate:—

"Oh! ask me dot to blow my dose,
By charbig ode, my owd;
You bay dot dow de paid I feel—
It dever cad be dode!
Oh! bight we fly to other scedes,
Or dwell id yodder star.
Oh! thed, by lubly baid, id bliss
I'd strike by light catarrh!
Chorus—Oh! ask be dot, etc.

"The widd that blows across the boor
Had it a dose to blow,
With such a code as I hab got,
Ah! would it blow it? Doe!
But see, de rays of cubbig dawd
Are gleabig on the dew:
I hear de berry bugle hord,
By baided fair—At-tichieu!"

A British gentleman with a cold, and who had also been drinking wine, attempted, some years ago, to make a speech at a banquet given in honor of the capture of Sebastopol. It is thus reported:—

"Bister Bresided:—Aldhough we wer' nod the first to pladt the British flag od the walls of Sebastopo d. (Long pause.) Nod thad I wish to dedract frob the British (hic) Russiad (hic) Abericad (hic) do. *Fredch*, I bead. (Another long pause.) I bead (hic)." (Cries of "Sit down, sit down.")

He took his seat, exhausted by the effort.

The influence of intoxicating liquors on the pronunciation is always remarkable. It is said that degrees of drunkenness may be accurately ascertained by the utterance of the words "brandy and water." For instance:—Sober, "brandy and water;" comfortable, "brany'n'-watr;" lively, "branwatr;" fresh, "branwa'er;" very fresh, "bramwa'er;" tipsy, "bramwarra;" very tipsy, "bramwer;" drunk, "bremwar;" very drunk, "bamwr-wrr-rr;" stupidly drunk, "brr-enghph!" A person dead drunk is not capable of articulation. The mere pronunciation of the words "truly rural" has long been considered an excellent test of sobriety. In the city of Washington it is said that the shibboleth of sobriety is the name *National Intelligencer*. The speeches of intoxicated people would be very ludicrous if they were not so melancholy in their exhibition of human frailty. A patriotic citizen made a few remarks, one day, on the subject of the draft. "If we draf' men for'se war," said he, "we draf' men for'se war; 'f we 'lis' men for'se war, we 'lis' men for'se war; admin'strash'ns unconstsh'n'l, confiscash'ns unconstush'n'l, niggers unconstush'n'l-tush'n'l, 'b'lish'n Dis' C'lumby's 'tush'n'l; le's g' down ta' glass so then stush'n'l!"

It will be seen that the above had a political bearing. So has the following:—"I'm (hic) glad t' (hic) meech you la's an' gelm'n in zis beau't'l town. H'ra f' Gorsh B. (hic) Lincoln! (Voice, 'Shut up, you ignoramus'). Who-a (hic) o-oever shays I'm 'n igo'g'rigger-nigger-ramus (hic) 'nshults me. I'm 'listed in 'e Wi' Wakes. He! he! he! (hic). 'Ats deam goo' joke. Ha! ha! (hic). I'm goin' 'o have my old cape varnish an' buy torsh 'n make torshlight 'cesh'n. I'm goin' 'o vote f' canstu-tu cons'nl con (hic) who shes I'm tight? 'e lische! He! he! he! I shink I'll g' 'ome."

There is a sad story about a poor tipsy fellow who posed an excellent Sunday School teacher by an unexpectedly pat reply. The sot had wandered blindly into the school, and sat down, blinking and dishevelled, at the end of a seat full of nice tidy little Sabbatic boys. The teacher, horrified, said, with grieved kindness:—

"Why, James! do you know in what condition you are?"

The drunken man replied,

"Yesh'm, 'm in th' gall o' bit'ness, 'n the bonds 'f 'niquity. Ash m' s'more hard quesh'ns!"

An after dinner prosody has been compose, of which the following is a specimen:—

"Synalepha is the cutting off a vowel at the end of a word before another at the beginning of a word, as: 'Ishaway w'have in' th' army.' Echthlipsis is the cutting off the letter *m* before another word, as: 'We won't goho' t'll morling.' Crasis is the contraction of two syllables into one, as: 'T'll d'light doesh'pear.' Diæresis is the resolving one syllable into two, as: 'F he sha jo-jolly good ful-fellow.'"

It is painful to listen to a habitual stutterer, yet the following incident must have been amusing:—A gentleman with an impediment in his speech called a waiter, in a restaurant, and said:—"We-w-waiter, gi-give me s-s-some r-r-roast b-b-beef." The waiter stammered in reply, "W-w-we'aint g-g-got a-any." The gentleman was highly enraged, thinking the waiter was mocking him, and sprang up, intending to knock him down, when a third person arrested his arm, and cried, "D-d-d-on't st-t-trike him, he st-t-t-tutters s-s-same as as w-we d-d-d-do." A person who married a stammering lady mentions some of the inconveniences of physical hesitation. He relates that—

"Often in obvious dudgeon
She'd say—if I ventured to give her a jog,
In the way of reproof—'You're a dog—you're a dog—
A dog—dog-matic curmudgeon!'

"And once when I said, 'We can hardly afford
This extravagant style, with our moderate board,'
And hinted we ought to be wiser,
She looked, I assure you, exceedingly blue,
And fretfully cried, 'You're a Jew—you're a Jew—
A very judicious adviser!'

"Again, when it happened that wishing to shirk
Some rather unpleasant and arduous work,
I begged her to go to a neighbor,
She wanted to know why I made such a fuss,
And saucily said, 'You're a cus—cus—cus—
You were always ac-cus-tomed to labor!'

"Out of temper at last with the insolent dame,
And feeling that madam was greatly to blame
To scold me instead of caressing,
I mimicked her speech—like a churl as I am—
And angrily said, 'You're a dam—dam—dam—
A dam-age instead of a blessing!'"

A clergyman was once narrating a circumstance to a friend, when the latter remarked, "That's a confounded he—kely story." The gentleman at first started, but recovering himself, requested his friend to place his syllables nearer together. A man in company lately mentioned, as a matter of news, that a lady friend in the country had the day before hung herself to a limb (sensation) of the law. An ardent youth took the hand of a charming girl in his own, and said, "My dear Ellen, I have long wished for this sweet opportunity, and I hardly dare trust myself now to speak the deep emotions of my palpitating heart; but I declare to you, my dearest Ellen, that I love you most tenderly; your smiles would shed—would shed—" "Never mind the woodshed," said Ellen, "go on with that pretty talk." It is related somewhere that a certain king, once upon a time, sent to another king, "Send me a blue pig with a black tail, or else—" The other, in great anger replied, "I have not got one, but if I had—" Upon this they went to war for many years, but finally, their resources being exhausted, and their kingdoms laid waste, they referred their quarrels to diplomacy. "What did you mean," said the second king to the first, "by saying, 'Send me a blue pig with a black tail, or else—'" "Why," said the other, "I meant a blue pig with a black tail, or else some other color. But," he continued, "what could you mean by saying, 'I have not got one, but if I had—'" "Why, of course, if I had I should send it." The peace was concluded.

Similar misapprehensions often occur to persons listening to church music, as for instance in the lines:—

"Send down a man—
Send down a man—
Send down a mansion from the skies."

The enunciation in singing is generally so indistinct that it is impossible to follow the words. A person listening to a song at a private party, says he heard the following:—

"The silv'——waves——beside
I love——gather——flowers
From——smiling——bowers
I love——break-day——mark
The——tremble——dark
But, oh——for——to be
With thee, mine own beloved, with thee!
Two gipsy maids are we."

In case the words of a song were not all remembered, it has been suggested that the spaces might be filled after the following manner:—

"Oh, if I had a lumty tum tumty tum too,
In the land of the olive and fig,
I would sing of the lumty tum tumty to you,
And play on the thingumy-jig."

Or, in case that is too great an effort for the memory, as follows:—

"Dumty dumty dumty love,
Dumty diddy heart,
Dumty dumty dumty prove
Dumty diddy part."

The hearer would generally know as much of the song whether these words or the proper ones were used. A person attending church took down a hymn as he heard it, and afterwards referred to the hymn-book for a translation, with the following result:—

WHAT HE HEARD.

"Waw-kaw, swaw daw aw raw,
Thaw saw thaw law aw waw,
Waw-kaw taw thaw raw vaw waw braw,
Aw-thaw, raw-jaw saw aw."

THE TRANSLATION.

"Welcome, sweet day of rest,
That saw the Lord arise;
Welcome to this reviving breast,
And these rejoicing eyes."

The Rev. F. W. Shelton, speaking of the execution of difficult pieces by amateur choir-singers, describes the manner in which part of the following stanza is sung:—

"True love is like that precious oil,
Which, poured on Aaron's head,
Ran down his beard, and o'er his robes
Its costly moisture shed."

In the prodigious effort of this performance, the ear-splitting combination of the several voices hardly bore a resemblance to that oily current poured on Aaron's beard, which

"Ran down his beard, and o'er his head——
Ran down his beard——
——his robes
And o'er his robes——
Ran down his beard—ran down his——
——o'er his robes——
His robes, his robes—ran down his beard—
Ran down his——
——o'er his robes
Ran down his beard ——
——h-i-s b-e-a-r-d——
Its costly moist——
Ran down his beard——
—ure—beard—his—beard—his—shed
Ran down his beard—his—down—
His robes—its costly moist—his beard
—ure shed—his—cost—his—robes—ure shed
Its c-o-s-t-l-y moisture——shed!"

Bishop Seabury, being asked his opinion of this performance, replied that he paid no attention to the music; but that his sympathies were much excited for poor Aaron, as he was afraid he would not a hair left. It might be added, that he would have to insure his shed at extra hazardous rate.

The following is said to be the proper way of singing "You'll Remember Me:"—

"When other lips and o-o-o-other hearts
Their tales of love shall tell,
In language which which which whi-i-ch imparts
The power it feels so well,
There may per-per-haps
Some re-re-co-le-lection be,
Some re-co-le-her-her-lection be,
Of days that might as har-bar-bar-arp-py bin,
And you'll re-me-e-e ember me!
And you'll re-mem-ber
You'll re-me-e-e-e-em-be-e-er me."

Many persons in moments of hurry or excitement make queer transformations of letters or syllables. It is reported that a very nervous gentleman once announced a steamboat explosion to the Connecticut Legislature as follows:—"Spister Meeker and ledges of the membrislature, the Elliver Ollsworth has biled her buster!"

A very earnest clergyman once exhorted his audience in the following words:—"Why will you, my hearers, oh, why will you give up your birthright for a pot of message?"

Somewhat on this principle, but transposing ideas and words rather than syllables, a certain programme of a student's ceremonial once announced—

"Music by the President. Prayer by the Band."

There is a poem going the rounds of the press supposed to be written by a person of unsettled nerves, commencing:—

"Oh! for some deep secluded dell,
Where brick and mortar's line might cease
To sit down in a pot of grease—
No, no—I mean a grot of peace!"

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PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.

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NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.

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JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.

BOSTON, March 7, 1859.

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of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22 $] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 22
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
3 6$ No 103 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHIEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10 $ No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.
SHARP & THOMPSON,
5 19 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15$

LETTER FROM MAZZINI.

How to Destroy the Power of Austria.

The Kendall (England) *Mercury* publishes a long letter from Mazzini, in which he explains the purposes of the Italian liberals, and discusses the questions of the war. It is not enough, he says, to conquer Austria:—"We must conquer in such wise as to secure the fruits of liberty," and all depends, in his judgment, upon the plan of war to be adopted.

The plan he proposes is this:—

"Our war—the war of the peoples—the final war necessary to a lasting peace; the great war worthy of us, which by initiating the reconstruction of the map of Europe under Italian auspices, would place us at the head of an alliance of the peoples, and a new epoch of civilization, must be fought on the road of Udine and Layback, making of Vienna its objective point, and raising the Maygyars, Roumans, and Slavonians."

In discussing the possibility of such a war as this, Mazzini says that Austria is a hierarchy, by which discontented nations are governed, but that it has no national life; hence that a general insurrection could be produced. What follows is best told in his own words:—

"A national insurrection among the southern Slavonians, the Hungarians, and Tschecks, of Bohemia and Moravia, or the Poles of Gallicia, would dismember that portion of the Austrian army recruited from those provinces.

* * * "If any powerful nation, placed beyond their own vast zone, and unsuspected of any designs of conquest, or exclusive predilection or preference, were boldly to inscribe upon its banner, War to Austria in the name, and for the benefit of all those oppressed by Austria; if Garibaldi, backed by a brave army, were to proclaim the scheme of a Danubian Confederation—a Slavo-Magyar-Rouman Switzerland—the conflagration would be instantaneous, universal, and irresistible.

* * * "It may be that the active portion of the Austrian force would retire before our invading army (a thing possible, not probable) through the Tyrol or Udine, and then the execution of the plan of war would be simple and easy. It would only be necessary to place an intrenched camp of forty-five thousand soldiers and national guards between the Po and the Oglio, another of twenty-five thousand in Ferrara, and a corps of observation in Venetia; to throw the fifty thousand volunteers under Garibaldi into southern Slavonia, and pursue the enemy to Vienna with the main body of the army.

"It may be that the 130,000 of the army of operation remain to oppose you in Venetia, and in that case you would increase the first camp—destined to protect Lombardy—to 90,000 men, 45,000 regulars and 45,000 national guards; you would increase the second camp—destined to secure the line of the Po—to 55,000 men, 30,000 regulars and 25,000 national guards. You would have 275,000 soldiers remaining to complete the execution of the plan, still leaving the 50,000 volunteers for the Southern Slavonian enterprise.

"But whether by this or by any other method matters little—the objective point of the Italian war must, I repeat, be Vienna. If you have not boldness enough for the scheme, add, at least, fifty thousand of the regular troops to the fifty thousand regular troops under Garibaldi, and let them act together upon Southern Slavonia. It is in the political question, in the insurrections to be awakened among our peoples that our certain triumph lies. Bear in mind the Sclavonian element, especially unite with them, and in those countries where that element predominates, induce them to act with you. Proclaim their independence; drive out the Austrian employes, and call upon the people to elect men of their own race in the districts and communes. Promote the election of men destined to represent Carinthia, Kraina, Dalmatia, Croatia, Slavonia, etc., in a national assembly. Promote the creation of a national press. Excite the people to arms. Promise an offensive and defensive alliance with their Confederation so soon as it be legally constituted. I declare to you that by these means your allies will extend from the shores of the Adriatic to Poland. Before the Quadrilateral you may be beaten; upon this path you cannot be."

A Sad Story—A Young German Count Dies in the Streets.

It is seldom that Americans have to complain of modesty on the part of foreign gentlemen possessing titles of nobility who visit this country. On the contrary, we have been more given to lionizing impostors and swindlers, who affect foreign airs, and call themselves "Counts," than to "entertaining angels unawares." The police authorities, however, were recently called upon to investigate a case which showed the sad fate encountered by a titled son of a proud family in this city. It appears that a few years ago a young German, twenty years of age, came to this country on a pleasure excursion. He was the son of exceedingly wealthy parents, and heir to a title well known in his own land, and which had been honorably borne by his ancestors for many years. Arriving in New York, the young man stopped at the St. Nicholas Hotel, where he boarded for several months. He had plenty of money, dressed well, and made many friends among the young men of New York. He was careful, however, to keep his title in the back ground, and but two or three persons, to whom he brought letters of introduction, knew him as a person of rank. Even these two or three persons were shunned by him after a little while on account of their knowledge of his social position. It was soon observed that the young man was quite intemperate in his habits, and frequently the servants of the house were obliged to carry him to his room and put him to bed, so much was he overcome by liquor. It finally became a matter of serious concern to his friends, and they endeavored to check his intemperate course. Their efforts were useless, and he continued to get intoxicated daily. He was finally forced to change his residence, and found board in a second-rate boarding-house. He seemed to have lost all control of his appetites, and, knowing his degraded condition, to have ceased to correspond with his parents and friends. Money ceased to come to him, and he began to feel the want of it. His jewelry soon passed into the hands of the pawnbroker, and his apparel became threadbare. He was unable to pay his board, and was turned into the street. From one boarding-house to another he sought shelter, but was not allowed to remain long beneath any respectable roof. His craving for liquor possessed him still, and whatever he could pawn or sell for money or liquor was so disposed of. At length, to such a fearful state of degradation did this appetite bring this titled youth that he became an inmate of a low, filthy negro dance-house, and the associate of thieves and prostitutes of the vilest description. In this horrible place, ragged, filthy, diseased, and drunk, the young man existed for several weeks, the degraded companion of an equally degraded woman. One cold night in winter, after having drunk himself to a beastly state of intoxication, he was kicked out of even this den of thieves, because he had neither money nor what was worth money, into the street. On the following morning a policeman found him lying on the sidewalk near the place, dead—dead from the effects of vile whisky and the intense cold. His body was taken to the City Hospital. He was a stranger to the police, and the thieves and prostitutes knew nothing farther of him than that he was a drunken white man who had no money. An inquest was held upon the "unknown man," a verdict of "death from natural causes" was rendered, and at the expense of the city the dead body of the young German Count was buried among the unrecognized dead in Potter's Field. A short time afterwards his parents died, and an heir was wanted for the large fortune left by them. An effort to trace the wandering son, who had left his home a few years before, was made. He was known to have come to America, and the detective police of this city were called upon to find him. They traced the unfortunate youth, as above described, from his splendid apartments at the St. Nicholas to the pauper's grave in Potter's Field. Yet a single link was wanting to legally establish the death of this unfortunate youth. Those who knew him, and to whom he had brought letters, did not see his dead body, and, consequently, there was a legal doubt as to whether or not the man whom the police found dead was the heir who was wanted. These friends had watched his downward career, and had often tried to snatch him from destruction, but his appetite was stronger than his will or their counsels. One of these friends had, on one occasion, been badly beaten by the low thieves when he tried to take the young man from their den. But not one of all those who saw him after death could furnish the link that was wanted to prove that he who was the Count while living was the pauper whom the city had buried. The estates were not settled for several years, and recently the New York detectives were again called upon, and again went to work, but with the same result. The facts, as above related, have been embodied in the form of affidavits, and sent to the old country, and it is thought they will be accepted as proof of the death of the young Count, and that the property will consequently pass to the next of kin.—*New York Times.*

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SALE OF WOOD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1866.

Sealed Proposals are invited at this office until 12 o'clock noon, MONDAY, August 6, 1866, for the purchase of (13,000) THIRTEEN THOUSAND CORDS OF GOVERNMENT WOOD, located as follows:—

(1400) FOURTEEN HUNDRED CORDS at the Kendall Green Wood Yard, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about one mile from the depot of said road in this city.

This wood consists of about ONE THIRD (⅓) PINE and TWO-THIRDS (⅔) OAK, and is piled immediately along the track of the railroad.

(11,600) ELEVEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED CORDS at the Wood Yard, three-quarters of a mile north of Alexandria, on the line of the Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown Railroad.

This wood consists of about TWO-THIRDS (⅔) PINE and ONE-THIRD (⅓) OAK, is piled along the track, and is distant about one-half of a mile from a wharf on the Potomac river, leading to which there is a direct and level road.

All of the wood offered for sale is of good or fair quality, and thoroughly seasoned.

Proposals will be received for quantities from (50) fifty cords and upwards, with privilege of taking all of either or both lots.

Payment to be made in Government funds, immediately after the opening of the bids, and upon measurement of the wood.

The right is reserved of rejecting any or all proposals deemed disadvantageous to the United States.

M. I. LUDINGTON,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
7 16 18t Department of Washington.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING IRON AT THE WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY,
No. 260 F STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
July 17, 1866.

Separate Sealed Proposals, to be endorsed "Proposals for Chain and Bar Iron," will be received at this office until SATURDAY, July 28 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the following articles, which are required for immediate use at the Washington Navy Yard, viz:—

200,000 (two hundred thousand) pounds Chain Links, 1¼ inch diameter and 15 inches long.

90,000 (ninety thousand) pounds Chain Links, 1¼ inch diameter and 13½ inches long.

40,000 (forty thousand) pounds Chain Links, 1 1-16 inch diameter and 13 inches long.

5000 (five thousand) pounds 3¼ inch round Bar Iron, refined.

2000 (two thousand) pounds 3½ inch round Bar Iron.

1500 (fifteen hundred) pounds 1¾ inch round Bar Iron.

2000 (two thousand) pounds 2¼ inch round Bar Iron.

The above articles to be delivered at Washington Navy Yard, free of cost to the Government for freight or transportation, subject to inspection, and at the risk and expense of the party furnishing.

Sufficient guarantee for prompt delivery will be required of successful bidders.

CALVIN C. JACKSON,
7 19 6t Paymaster U. S. Navy.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST
SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from	$22·50 to	$150
LIGHT BAROUCHE do.	50·00 to	350
HEAVY do do.	75·00 to	500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS	27·50 to	90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING	15·00 to	30
STAGE AND TEAM do.	30·00 to	50
LADIES' SADDLE, do.	12·00 to	150
GENTS do do.	8·00 to	7

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.

3 9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1§ No. 114 MARKET Street.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,
12 mths§ No. 510 RACE Street.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of sale by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed will be sold at public sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the store of POWELL, SEIGER & CO., No. 127 N. FRONT Street, on WEDNESDAY, August 1, at 11 o'clock A. M.:—

5 barrels Killikinick Smoking Tobacco, 12 boxes Tobacco Scraps, 6 hogsheads Tobacco Scraps, 5 tierces Tobacco Scraps, 1 large Press, 1 Cutting Machine, 1 Stove and Pipe.

P. C. ELLMAKER,
U. S. Marshal Eastern District Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia, July 17, 1866. 7 17 tu th s6t

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE PROVIDENT
LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, Third Month 22d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, and GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley,
Jeremiah Hacker,
Joshua H. Morris,
Richard Wood,

Richard Cadbury,
Henry Haines,
T. Wistar Brown,
William C. Longstreth,
Charles F. Coffin.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary. 7 28§
OFFICE No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE, S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, } To all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan '71...	$95,000 00
120,000	" 6 " " '81...	128,100 00
200,000	" 7 3 10 per cent. loan Treasury Notes	94,375 00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	90,555·00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250 00
25,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812·50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537·50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250·00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900·00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property	170,700 00
$1,036,850 Par.	Market value	$996,560·00
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	321,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $1133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks $55,956 89 Cash in Drawer 678 48	56,635 37
		$1,253,630·18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
John R. Penrose,
James Traquair,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
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NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $10 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
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HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
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L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company
M. Baird, of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work, of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street 1 3 10m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 15
Premiums	1,162,308·81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS.	INCOME FOR 1866
$11,467·53.	$310,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE **1829** *OVER*
$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,
Tobias Wagner,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
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Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
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CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 2 t123

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only* Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than

$500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

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THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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D. Clark Wharton,
Samuel Wilcox

Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
David Lewis,
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Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry
Edmond Castillon,
Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 1§

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS

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Alexander Benson,
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Thomas Robins,

John Devereux
Thomas Smith
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr. President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 1§

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE,
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, June 4, 1866.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and intermediate Stations.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6·00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8·55 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south, at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon, for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·35 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·53 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M., and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points, from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 8 15

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866,

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3½ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 3, 5, 8, 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 4, 6¼, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2, 5, and 8 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12·40, 6·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5¾, 6¼, 8·05 minutes, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6¼ and 8 P. M.

The 5¾ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4 and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5¾, 6¼, 8·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6½, 7¾, 8·20, 9½, 11½, A. M., 2, 5, 6¾ 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.

At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 12·25 Noon, and 6·15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6·40 A. M., 3·15 and 5·30 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6·00 A. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·30 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.

5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing MONDAY, July 16, 1866. Leave Philadelphia as follows:—

For Cape May, 9 A. M., Mail; 2 P. M., Accommodation; 4 P. M., Fast Express.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate points, 8 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Millville, and intermediate points, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Woodbury Accommodation, 6 P. M.

RETURNING:

Leave Cape May at 6·30 A. M., Mail; 9 A. M., Fast Express; 5 P. M. Express.

Leave Bridgeton 7·15 A. M. and 3·50 P. M. Freight 6·30 P. M.

Leave Salem 7 A. M. and 3·15 P. M. Freight 5·45 P. M.

Leave Millville 6·55 A. M. and 6·38 P. M. Freight 11·03 A. M.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 9·00 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

The West Jersey Express Company will attend to all the usual branches of Express business. A Special Messenger accompanies each through train. Office No. 5 WALNUT Street Philadelphia. 7 2

1866—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9·30 A. M.

Leave Erie at 4·45 P. M., arrive at New York 4·10 P. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup't, Williamsport.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, July 2, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 12·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. The 4·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6·30, 7·15 and 9·30 A. M., 4 and 6·30 P. M. The 7·15 A. M. train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4·30 and 6 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE

Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4·36 and 10 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 7·28, 7·55, 10·14, and 11·40 A. M., 4·43, 5·10, 7·26, and 10·36 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail. 9·20 A. M., Express. 1·10 P. M., Express. 6·35 P. M., Express 8·25 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE

Leave Chester at 4·49 and 8·52 A. M., and 3·38 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 5·23 and 9·33 A. M., and 4·15 P. M.

Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6·05 P. M. Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4·45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 4·20 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 7·15 A. M. train for Philadelphia.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4·15 A. M., for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express, 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.

Accommodation Train at 11·30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6·00 P. M.

4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK

and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz:— FARE

At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation ....$2·25

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express.... 3·00

At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00

At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation 2·25

At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation, 2d class ....1·80

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE

At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M. and Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghampton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

June 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of each Train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at 8·00	A. M.
Day Express	at 10·00	"
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 11·00	"
Fast Line and Erie Express¶	at 12·00	M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2·30	P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00	"
Paoli Accommodation No. 2	at 5·00	"
Pittsburgh and Erie Mail*¶	at 9·00	"
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 10·00	"
Philadelphia Express†	at 11·10	"

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express†	at 12·40	A. M.
Philadelphia Express†	at 7·10	"
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 8·20	"
Columbia Train	at 9·00	"
Lancaster Train	at 12·40	P. M.
Fast Line	at 1·10	"
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at 4·10	"
Day Express	at 5·50	"
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 7·30	"
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·50	"

* Daily, except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday. All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

¶Running through from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and Erie without change of cars.

Sunday Accommodation Trains for Paoli and intermediate stations leave Philadelphia at 9·00 A. M. and 7·00 P. M., returning leave Paoli at 6·50 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.

A TICKET OFFICE

Is located at No. 631 Chesnut street, where Tickets to all important points may be procured, and full information given by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.

Also at Thirty-first and Market streets, on application to

THOMAS H. PARKE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to

FRANCIS FUNK,
No. 137 DOCK Street.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. 3 12

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4¾ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 8 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers, and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment.

For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond, as follows:—

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6·45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5·45 P. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5·26 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6·05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6·00 A. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 6·30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6·10 A. M.

Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.

First-class sleeping cars attached to the night trains.

The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.

Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at the offices of the road in Washington and Alexandria.

W. H. McCAFFERTY,
[Alexandria] General Sup't Intendent.

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 771 South THIRD Street

Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Graffen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1608 Walter street.
R. G. Marcu, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Bartlett, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 605 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1662 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Elfreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Hassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry streets.
F. E. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. E. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,

DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO.'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GLAD NEWS
FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.
BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses or YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION.

Emissions, Genital, Physical and Nervous Debility, Impotence, etc. etc.

NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.

They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases of Seminal Weakness, though benefit is derived from using a single box.

In Chronic Cases, and particularly when Impotence or Genital Debility with Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating, and Invigorating Remedy in the world.

A Package, Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility and Impotence,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.

It gives Strength to the Organs, and, with the Pills, will restore them to their normal condition.

A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free, Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to

DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York.

And you will receive them by return of mail, post-paid, and free from observation.

For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 6 11§

DR. HYLTON'S
Constitutional Renovator
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Incipient Consumption, and all Diseases Pertaining to Consumption,
SUCH AS

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, and all Diseases of the Lungs and Respiratory Organs, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Debility, with great Lassitude of the Muscular System, etc.

The success of this medicine in the cure of disease has withstood many critical tests in this country and elsewhere; its salutary effects on disease are widely disseminated, and require no effort to parry the prejudices of the skeptic.

"DR. HYLTON:—I take this opportunity to inform you that I consider you the greatest doctor on diseases of the lungs in the country. I had a spitting of blood, with large lumps of green matter; a violent pain in my breast and shoulders, a straining cough; and several of the most eminent physicians gave me up as a hopeless case of consumption. I tried all the remedies of the day and gained no relief but grew worse; when a friend advised me to try your Renovator, satisfying me that you were a regular graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and not a self-styled doctor. I used but nine bottles of your Renovator, and, to the surprise of my friends, I am now a well man, and able to attend daily to my business.

"Any one needing further particulars of my case can call on me and be satisfied.

"NICHOLAS BILGER,
"No. 235 Race street."

Dr. Hylton is a regular graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. (His diploma can be seen at his office.) Examines Lungs without charge. Office, No. 411 VINE Street. 5 24 thsm2m

SHIPPING.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS,"
"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."

Steam to
LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.

CABINS....$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE....$30

THE PAID CERTIFICATES

issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at

LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

Also, to and from

ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates, from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.

Apply to
W. A. HAMILL,
Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE,"
1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1§ DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 20§

DOGS.

THEIR "DIES IRÆ."

Their Haunts and Habits in the Summer Season.

The Men who Catch Them, and the Way They Catch Them.

Visit to the Dog-Pound—Scenes and Incidents Thereabout.

The Slaughter of Unmuzzled Canines.

The Sorrowful End of a Vagrant Dog's Career.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

> "How wonderful is Death—
> Death and his brother Sleep!
> One, pale as yonder waning moon,
> With lips of lurid blue."

We cannot doubt that a fine and exquisite frenzy prompted the author of "Queen Mab" to pen these lines. And yet we have never been able to realize the wonderful aspect of a dead dog. There is something ghastly and repulsive about it. We know of nothing more ghastly or repulsive, unless it be the carcass of a dead cat. Some men spurn it with their feet, while others will scarcely even deign to spit upon it. Such men, of course, are not entirely human; but their actions go far towards showing the bad repute in which the body of a lifeless dog is held by the community at large.

WHY DOGS ARE KILLED.

No person, we presume, objects to a dog living out his allotted days upon the earth, provided always that he is not a vicious dog. And even in such case there is no absolute feeling of insecurity, if the animal's head be furnished with a cage of wire during the continuance of the summer heats. Yet the fear of hydrophobia is one which annually haunts the minds of nervous people, from the first day of May to the last day of August. The fact that dogs do sometimes go stark mad, and fly at man and beast in reckless, passionate fury, is sufficient justification of this fear in the eyes of the law. And, therefore, the fiat has gone forth, among all civilized peoples, that dogs who wander through the streets during this period without wearing a bit of wire over their noses and under their chins, are the legitimate subjects of the King of Terrors. It is bad for the dogs—of that there can be no doubt at all; but it is a blessing to the community at large, of which dogs are not considered as forming a part.

THE MEN WHO CATCH THEM.

To quiet the nerves of these nervous people, and to render everybody secure against the dread contingency of madness, there is in the community a class of men who are known by the title of "dog-catchers." Almost every one has seen them. They are usually—in this city, we believe, invariably—of African descent. They are also addicted to the wearing of striped shirts, and have other peculiarities of dress and person by which they can be identified. The name of Captain Francis is the most illustrious that occurs to us in this connection. While he lived, the dogs of the Quaker City had a sorry time of it in the summer season. His glance alone was certain death to an unmuzzled cur. If he chanced to look upon such a dog, that dog was as good as a dead dog, and not a whit better. But for two years after the Captain's death, which took place some four years since, the dog-tribe had a respite. The wretch who has barely escaped the gallows is alone qualified to tell how great was their enjoyment of the general looseness of the warfare which, during these two years, was waged against them. There was no system about it, and a lack of system is as fatal to the dog-catching business as to any other.

Two years ago, however, the mantle of the lamented captain fell upon the shoulders of Mr. Alfred Brogan, a gentlemanly young man of color, who is considered a master of his art. For the furtherance of his task the city furnishes him with a horse and wagon, and an annual appropriation of one thousand dollars. For every dog he captures, by fair means or foul, he receives the sum of fifty cents. The process goes on until the appropriation is exhausted, and then it stops. In New York there is a crop headed gentleman by the name of Montgomery, who buys up dogs at a discount, to any number that may be offered, and then patiently trusts the city for his pay. That system of fulfilling municipal contracts has never worked well with us, and the dog-catchers, with a tincture of wisdom for which we cannot give them too much credit, have probably never thought of giving it a trial.

Whatever assistance Mr. Brogan deems necessary he must procure at his own individual expense. He has three men in his employ at present. Two of these are ordinary mortals, who have somehow or other imbibed a hatred of the canine race. The other is quite the reverse. He is known as 'Professor" Price, and has followed his sanguinary, dogmatic calling for full sixteen years. It would be impossible to conceive of a more accomplished artist in any trade or calling. He has a trick of catching dogs that rejoices the heart of every nervous person. He has a knack of knocking them over the head, when caught, that would put a nervous person all in a tremor, could he but muster up courage sufficient to witness the operation. If the "Professor" had been endowed with a tithe of the "system" for which Captain Francis was noted, he would have been the head and front of the dog catching fraternity at this day.

THE ANNUAL CRUSADE.

The annual crusade against the unmuzzled curs commenced this year on Monday, the 14th day of May. At half past 4 o'clock on the morning of that day, Chief Brogan mounted his dog-van, and started for the wars. His comrades, arrayed in striped shirts, and with long ropes coiled upon their shoulders, followed on the sidewalk. They were not alone, for they never venture out upon such an expedition without the company of a high constable of the city and county of Philadelphia, and four policemen selected from the district in which they are to operate. This strong array of bluecoats is always found necessary as a protection from the wrath of those who are despoiled of their curs. The tenacity with which a dog will adhere to the fortunes of his master, is equalled only by the energy with which a man will do battle for his dog. For this reason the presence of the police is frequently far from ornamental.

RULES FOR DISCOVERING THE HAUNTS OF DOGS.

As "Professor" Price is such an old hand at the business, and the others have had several years' experience, no time was wasted in arriving at a locality where specimens of the canine race abounded. In the heart of the city the dog-catcher finds but little encouragement to his vocation. It is in the by-ways and alleys, among the poverty-stricken and hunger-bitten that dogs of all sizes, shapes, and colors most do congregate. If a hapless, childless couple are domiciled in a single room on the second floor of a creaking tenement, they are usually the owners of one dog. If there are two children in the family, in addition, there will usually be found an extra dog. If the domicile be on the third floor instead of the second, it is safe to calculate on the presence of one dog to each member of the family. Whenever the number of children is greater than two, and the capacity for an honest livelihood thereby decreased, the number of canines will be found to increase in a direct ratio. These rules are infallible—so the dog-catchers say; and we have good reason, from a limited observation, for confirming their accuracy.

The object in taking such an early start in the morning is obvious. More unmuzzled dogs are to be encountered between the hours of 5 and 7 A. M. than during the entire remainder of the day. It is at this early hour, especially, that that nondescript yet well-known beast, called "nobody's dog," is sure to be abroad. He has picked up a night's lodging on some friendly door-step, or in some forsaken ash-barrel; and now with the first streak of dawn he sallies forth in quest of wherewithal to break his fast. Woe be unto him if the dog-van happens that way at that particular hour.

This dog-van resembles a corn-crib, cut in two and placed lengthwise and sideways upon a truck. The only thing that can be said in its favor is that it allows of a free circulation of air for the benefit of its inmates. In all other respects it has much the aspect of a prison-house.

THE CAPTURE.

If the dog be "nobody's dog," the process of his capture is a very easy one. To use a vulgar term, he is simply "yanked" with a rope, and thrust headlong into the cage. Unless he is a very intelligent dog, before he fully realizes his situation he is crouched in a corner of the van and engaged in contemplating his captors from behind the bars. Then, if he be a sensible dog, he quietly awaits developments; otherwise he yelps, and snarles, and excites the contempt of his captors by futile efforts at escape.

If the dog has a master, as most dogs have, he is taken captive without any more ado, unless the master happens to be within hailing distance. In such cases the dog sets up a piteous howling, and straightway the master and his neighbors rush upon the scene. Then, if the affection between man and brute be anything more than a passing one, a rescue is resolved upon, after due consultation and a comparison of forces. It is here that the High Constable and his posse of police come in play; and if the dogless master exhibits any great amount of pugnacity, he is forthwith taken into custody, conducted before an alderman, and by him held over, in $300 bail, to answer the charge of interfering with the dog-catchers.

This is a specimen of the daily routine, which is repeated every day in the week excepting Saturday and Sunday. On these days alone is a dog without a muzzle safe in the streets. No regular route is prescribed. The van pursues its way wherever its director imagines there are dogs to be found. A journey of fifteen miles is considered a good day's work. On Tuesday morning, when the last expedition for the present was inaugurated, the van was dragged all the way from Smoky Hollow to the Richmond coal wharves, making numerous deviations to the right and left.

DOG STATISTICS.

In this connection, it may be interesting to glance at the statistics of the present season. They are from official sources. It should be noticed that during the week on which the national holiday occurred, the dogs were permitted to roam at will, without muzzles and without disturbance. This respite was probably to enable the dog-catchers properly to celebrate the Fourth of July.

For the week ending	Captured.	Redeemed.	Slaughtered.
May 19	84	23	61
May 26	173	34	139
June 2	150	30	120
June 9	159	28	131
June 16	200	59	141
June 23	225	38	187
June 30	147	95	52
July 14	192	28	164
July 21	178	46	132

Yesterday sixty-five dogs, the captures of the present week thus far, were slaughtered. This gives the following grand totals for the season:—

Captured	1573
Redeemed	381
Leaving for slaughter	1192

Yesterday morning, at five minutes past 10 o'clock, the crusade against the canines ceased for the present, and will not be resumed for two weeks or more. There are two reasons which make this course expedient. The one is a scarcity of dogs; the other a scarcity of funds. The supply of the former, in truth, has been well-nigh exhausted, while the appropriation made by Councils has reached a very low ebb. Let the dogs rejoice thereat and multiply, and let nervous people keep their eyes about them as they journey through the streets. For their benefit, however, we will state that, notwithstanding the excessive heat which we have at times endured, the catchers have not as yet encountered a single cur who manifested any symptoms of hydrophobia. If they had done so, they would have despatched him upon the spot; for mad dogs are never knowingly admitted within the dog-van.

THE DOG-POUND.

When the day's work at "ketching," to use the professional term, is ended, the horse's head is turned towards the dog-pound. This institution is located on the lower side of Buttonwood street, between Thirteenth and Broad. The enclosure is very large, but the quarters allotted to the captured dogs are proportionately restricted. On the Buttonwood side of the quadrilateral there is a frame structure, one story in height and of indefinite length. It would sorely puzzle Ruskin himself to determine the style of architecture which prevails to the greatest extent. When we say that it much resembles a cross between a Western cabin and an Eastern pig-pen, we are not coming far short of the truth. We do not intend to insinuate that the establishment is a disgrace to the good City of Brotherly Love. It is probably large enough and neat enough for a slaughter-house for dogs, and that is all that is required of it.

HOW DOGS ARE SNATCHED FROM THE JAWS OF DEATH.

The law requires that a dog who is taken into custody by the "ketchers,"—another professional term—shall be detained in the pound at least twenty-four hours from the time of his incarceration. This is for the purpose of allowing his owner, if any he have, to discover his disappearance, and put in a claim for redemption at headquarters. The owner of a dog can have him discharged from the pound on proving his ownership to the satisfaction of the High Constable in charge, and paying down the fee of two dollars. As will be seen from the above table, one dog out of every four is considered by his owner as worth that sum, and the time and trouble necessary to secure his release.

When the claimant of a missing dog arrives at the pound and makes known his errand, he is ushered into the presence of the assembled brutes. If he be blessed with what is popularly termed a strong stomach, he will probably enjoy the scene—otherwise not. A room that measures about fifteen feet each way is considered large enough to hold all the dogs that are likely to be on hand at any one time. This charnel-house is low and dark; it has one window and one door; the proportions of the window are strictly in keeping with the surroundings. It is barred and cross-barred, to prevent all possibility of escape. The door is of much the same character; we might even say that it is a little more so. The dog that can succeed in making his way through either must certainly be a very expert dog, or else a very lank one.

When the disconsolate dog-fancier has entered the pound proper, he finds himself within an enclosure about two feet and a half square. At his back is the grated door-way; at his left a blank wall; to the right, and in front, a series of bars and cross-bars, through which he obtains faint and unsatisfactory glimpses of the dogs. Still, if the animal of which he is in quest be of large proportions, he can distinguish him without much difficulty. If, on the contrary, he be of the poodle or terrier order, before the owner can get his eye upon him it will probably be necessary for "Professor" Price to stir up the animals with a short pole. In the New York pound, each dog is honored with a rope and two square feet wherein to move about. But in our pound, ropes are entirely ignored at this stage of the proceedings. The captives are huddled together in a most delightful confusion, which the presence of "Professor" Price and his short pole tends to render only worse confounded. For this reason we imagine that it will profit a man to consider the matter carefully, before he determines upon rescuing his dog from limbo.

Many curious scenes are witnessed by one who passes a day at the dog-pound, and watches the motions and exclamations of those who come to redeem their household pets. The law is very strict in its terms, requiring that no dog shall be delivered up, even on payment of the regular fee, except on positive proof of ownership. Many persons who think a dog would be a nice thing to have about the house frequent the dog-pound, for the purpose of procuring a good specimen at the comparatively low price of two dollars. If they are not very circumspect in the answers they give, their object is easily detected, and they are forced to withdraw discomfited and chop fallen.

Now and then there is no trouble about proving ownership, but a difficulty arises concerning the payment of the fee. Not every one that owns a dog can afford to pay two dollars to save the animal from an ignominious death. For the most part these cases are frowned upon by the authorities, but at times they are forced to listen to such pathetic tales that their innate weakness is touched, and the rule relaxed.

AN AFFECTING DOG STORY.

The other day, for example, an elderly lady made her appearance at the pound. She was in deep distress, and as the High Constable listened to her story, he became affected in a like manner. She was a widow, whose only son had gone to the war. In the heat of battle the latter had captured from the enemy a black-and-tan terrier, which had followed him thereafter as closely as his shadow. The adventures of that dog were wonderful to relate; his hair-breadth escapes from death at Rebel hands would fill a volume; his devotion to his loyal master was unequalled by anything in the previous history of dogs. On the suppression of the Rebellion, the soldier son had returned to his widowed mother. The captured terrier had borne him company. The son had subsequently died from the effects of disease contracted while in the service, and the bereaved widow had nothing left but the dog. And on that very morning the ruthless "ketchers" had deprived her of even that consolation. The dog was there before her eyes. He gave her a wag of his tail, by way of recognition, and then sat down and lifted up his voice in melancholy strains. It was, indeed, a sad case, for the widow had not the wherewithal to redeem the valued canine. As her story bore the marks of truthfulness upon its face, she was sent away rejoicing, the terrier following meekly in her train.

ANOTHER DOG STORY.

She had scarcely left the precincts of the pound, ere a little girl of Hibernian parentage appeared upon the scene—in tears of course. Her face was pinched by hunger and begrimed with dirt; her garments were "more holy than righteous," as the saying is. But despite her penury, she had hitherto rejoiced in the ownership of a clever-sized and well-conditioned bull-dog, which had been the only consolation of her sorrowful little life. At the mention of two dollars as the price of his release, her grief was dumb. This was another sad case, but humanity prevailed over the strict letter of the law; the bull-dog was discharged. Thereupon the ragged little urchin fell upon him and nearly smothered him with hugs and kisses, meanwhile uttering her thanks in stifled sobs and broken sentences.

HOW DOGS WERE KILLED IN OLD TIMES.

Such of the captured dogs as are not considered by their owners worth the trouble and expense of redemption, are deprived of their worthless lives. Everybody is aware of this fact, but few people have the courage to witness the operation.

In olden times, dogs who were doomed to death by the authorities were usually smothered by an overdose of the fumes of sulphur. That was a heathenish practice; it partook strongly of the idea of a personal Devil, horned and hoofed, and bearing in his bosom a blazing furnace, the flames of which consumed those who fell into his power. The enlightened Nineteenth Century has frowned it down.

It was also a custom with our forefathers to tie a stone to the neck of a vicious dog, and then to cast him, alive and kicking, into a running stream. We believe that this custom still prevails, to a certain extent, in the rural districts of New Jersey. But when it comes to slaughtering a thousand dogs in this fashion, and that within two months time, the items of wasted stone and rope run up to a high figure. This mode of execution also savors strongly of the punishment inflicted upon witches in the early colonial days of Massachusetts. It was barbarous from beginning to end; the Nineteenth Century has pronounced it so, and wisely frowned it down.

HOW DOGS ARE TORTURED TO DEATH IN NEW YORK.

How, then, is a dog to meet his doom? The Metropolitan executioners of our neighboring city imagine that they have hit upon the most appropriate and least cruel process. The dogs are lifted severally by the nape of the neck, and hurled, footforemost, into a large, dry tank. Dog upon dog is piled up, until the receptacle is nearly filled. That dogs should submit to such treatment without raising an unearthly din is inconceivable. Their cries and groans are pitiable to listen to, and would move a heart of stone to compassion. A heart of stone, however, is something that is seldom heard of in the commercial metropolis of the nation. So the process goes on, until the tank becomes one vast, dense mass of writhing, shrieking flesh. When the tank is full, a tightly fitting lid is closed over all. Then the water is turned on. Its gurgling rush is joined to the yelping of the hounds. If some wretched cur, averse to such a fate, clambers above his fellows and hugs the bars of his cage in the agony of death, he is pushed down with a long pole, and unites his piteous voice to the dying wail below. The water rises; the yelps grow more frequent and more furious; the tank becomes one ceaseless turmoil of strife and woe. But such things cannot last forever, and by-and-by the cries grow fainter, until at last they are hushed in the silence of universal death. This is all very refined, and of a surety reflects great credit upon the man in whose fertile brain it was conceived.

HOW "PROFESSOR" PRICE TERMINATES A DOG'S CAREER.

But the dog executioners of our own city have not yet carried cruelty to such a high pitch of refinement. The process which is still in favor with them is somewhat old-fashioned, yet not absolutely barbarous. Twice a week—on Wednesdays and Saturdays—the innocent curs are slaughtered. As there were to be no further executions for some time to come, we were present yesterday to witness the operation. It was very simple, but expeditious withal, as sixty-four of the unfortunate creatures were hurried out of existence in less than a quarter of an hour.

At ten minutes of 10, precisely—the public appears to have a morbid curiosity for extreme minuteness of detail in everything partaking of the character of an execution—at ten minutes of 10 "Professor" Price entered the dog-pen, followed by his grim assistants. Each was armed with a short, stout club, and a coil of rope. We have already given the dimensions of the cage—it is a very little larger than the tank which has won such favor in New York. The entry of the executioners was the signal for a grand commotion. The sixty-five captive dogs seemed to realize instinctively that something terrible was about to befall them. Yet they behaved themselves very prudently and very quietly under the circumstances. With low and plaintive whines they huddled together in the remotest corner, as if for mutual protection, presenting to the eye of the spectator simply an indistinct mass of quivering hair. They were certainly packed very closely together, but with this advantage for comfort—there was only one thickness in depth.

THE FIRST VICTIM.

A huge black animal of the bull-dog species was selected for the first victim. He was seized by the front legs from behind, by one of the assistants, who held him erect, while the "Professor" adjusted a noose about his ugly throat. The end of the rope was quickly thrown over a rafter and drawn tight, until the animal swung clear between earth and heaven. Then the assistant grasped him by one of his hindmost extremities for the purpose of steadying the body, and the "Professor" seized his club. After a preliminary flourish, he laid the weapon heavily upon the back of the animal's head, three times only, and in less than half a minute the life was completely knocked out of his carcass. There was not a groan, not a kick, not a drop of blood. This last feature was a peculiar one, and every now and then some one of the executioners would raise the cry of "No blood! no blood!" The thing was neatly done, and—shall we not say so?—humanely.

Only the big dogs were treated in this scientific manner, the invidious distinction between big and little dogs, so often exemplified upon the street, following them even to the end of their wretched career. But although the majority of the lusty fellows died easy, now and then a tough customer would be swung into mid-air, making a show of fight and an effort at a howl.

IGNOMINIOUS DEATH OF THE SMALL GAME.

Meanwhile the little curs were dying in an ignominious fashion by the score. While two of the executioners devoted themselves to bull-dogs, mastiffs, and other large game, the other two were laying about them with their clubs, striking right and left, and extinguishing a life with every well-directed blow. Sore-eyed poodles and nimble-legged terriers were one moment frisking about in the most fantastic way, and the next they quietly fell over dead, without knowing what was the matter with them.

A CURIOUS SPECIMEN OF A "DORG."

One of these last, a cock-eyed, crop-eared, hamstrung beast, created considerable merriment by his efforts to avoid the club, which was sent whirling after his cranium half a dozen times in succession. He was a horrid looking wretch. One of the bystanders pathetically remarked that "he had never seen sich a head on a dorg in all his life!" The remainder of the "dorg" was on a par with his head. He was, in truth,

> "——a curious specimen
> Of nature's handiwork—
> A 'dorg' that neither walked nor ran,
> But went it with a jerk."

But he was a doomed dog for all that, and at last he gave his final "jerk," and tumbled over, stiff and stark. He was probably "nobody's dog."

AN UPROAR AND A PANIC.

As fast as the curs were slaughtered, they were picked up by the tails and thrown carelessly into one corner. There were a half dozen or so of live dogs at the bottom of the heap, and these made a rush for more comfortable quarters, barking and yelping as they went. As they were all small dogs, the clubs of the executioners were hurled at their heads. Some dropped down without a groan, others made the circuit of the enclosure at the highest known rate of dog-speed, while one or two of the less sensible class concluded that now or never was the time for an escapade. One woolly water-dog made a lunge at the grated window. As he failed to force an exit, he fell down, alighting upon his back. In this posture his skull encountered the club of "Professor" Price. The woolly dog remained upon his back.

Not at all discouraged by this finale, another small specimen thought he would squeeze his anatomy through an opening in the door. He effected a lodgment with his fore paws, and succeeded in thrusting his nose into the hole, but nothing more. When he discovered what a slim chance of escape he had, his countenance fell, and his eyes rolled upward beseechingly. We doubt if a more sorrowful face was ever seen upon a dog. He uttered a faint cry, just as the "Professor's" club was laid upon his head, and then the lifeless carcass dropped upon the ground.

FIFTEEN MINUTES' WORK.

The operation of killing the sixty-five dogs lasted just fifteen minutes. At the end of that time there was not left a solitary cur who had not been damaged to a greater or less extent. Most of them were stone dead. All of them were heaped into the corner. Now and then there was a faint gasp; but at every indication of vitality the club of an executioner sought out the hapless victim, and with one more blow his misery was ended. The scene presented by the dog-pen at this stage might, perhaps, be termed an interesting one. Yet we did not so consider it. The ghastly sight of protruding eye-balls, quivering legs, and squirming tails was almost too much for our equilibrium. We gathered up our notes and left the spot—disgusted.

WHAT IS DONE WITH THE DEAD DOGS.

In the economy of nature, it is said that nothing has been created in vain. On inquiry into the fate of these lifeless canines, we were convinced of the truth of this maxim. After the bloody work is ended, the carcasses are thrown into a wagon, and transported to that locality of the city denominated "the Neck." Here every morsel is made to answer some useful purpose. The hides are tanned, and afterwards termed "goat-skins." The hair is curled up by machinery, and disposed of in a profitable way. From the fat a superior quality of lubricating oil is distilled. The larger bones are given over to the button-makers, the smaller ones to manufacturers of fancy fertilizers. Not a toe-nail nor a tooth is suffered to run to waste.

The life of a dog is frequently a melancholy one; but of a verity, all such as fall into the hands of the "ketchers" meet a doom that deserves and receives our hearty commiseration. May their souls—if souls they have—rest in peace!

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THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS

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WEAKNESS OF NERVES, AND GENERAL

DEBILITY OF THE WHOLE SYSTEM,

Treated with unprecedented success by

DR. VON MOSCHZISKER,

No. 1031 WALNUT Street.

The following GENTLEMEN, who have lately been cured under the treatment of DR. VON MOSCHZISKER, have kindly permitted him to refer to them, and they would gladly bear testimony to the amount of BENEFIT derived from his TREATMENT:—

T. B. McCREARY, Esq., No. 209 Walnut street.
— SHOEMAKER, Esq., No. 205½ Walnut street.
ALAN WOOD, Jr., Esq., No. 519 Arch street.
C. B. GREEN, Esq., No. 25 North Seventh street.
C. J. HOLLOWAY, Esq., No. 505 Market street.
J. COOPER, Esq., No. 3 North Front street.
Dr. DAVIDSON, N. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets.
General KILBURN, U. S. A., Girard street.
T. W. SWEENEY, Esq., U. S. Assessor of the Second District.
T. HARY, Esq., President of the Nineteenth Ward Public Schools.
Rev. S. G. HARE, Philadelphia Conference.

Hundreds of other names, all persons who would be carefully conscientious to whom they would permit the indorsement of their names, can be examined at his OFFICE, No. 1031 WALNUT Street.

THE ATOMIZER.

Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER asserts with the utmost confidence that his system of treating LUNG, THROAT, CHEST Diseases, CATARRH, ASTHMA, and all maladies of the digestive organs, by the use of the ATOMIZER, is the only reliable one. Since the introduction of this system cases have been brought to his office, No. 1031 WALNUT Street, in which every other possible means have been fruitlessly employed, but readily yielded to his treatment.

The ATOMIZER is an APPARATUS constructed on scientific principles, which, by a mechanical arrangement, either by atmospheric pressure or steam, converts any medicine into a fine SPRAY, and readily conveys it into the BRONCHIAL TUBES or LUNGS, with the RESPIRATORY CURRENT. The medicines submitted to the action of this APPARATUS lose nothing of their CHEMICAL VALUE, as in other preparations, but are received into the RESPIRATORY ORGANS in their full MEDICINAL STRENGTH.

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